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cket, a new supply deers to customers a very full cines, Surgeons' Intruncests, sery, &c. of prime quality; Magnesia, Calonsol, and Blandli; Extracts of Bark, Carbonon, Colchicum, Croton Oil, sah, Extract of Einerium, of Quinins; Poppernint, Rose Lozenges, Anderson etc., Daiby's Carminative, Hatsurium, Mid-

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BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

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NO. 42....VOL. XIII.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1828.

Terms \$3, in 6 mo. or \$2,50 in adv.

HOME MISSIONS.

MR, IDE'S SERMON.

[Extracts continued.]

III. Consideration. We sustain an intimate re-

III. Consideration. We sustain an intimate relation to our countrymen, which lays us under peculiar obligation to give them the gospel. Many of them are our kindred according to the flesh, and all of them sustain an important connexion with us arising from citizenship and contiguity of residence. We ought to feel a peculiar regard for the spiritual welfare of those who are united to us by the ties of natural affection. This connexion is a sacred one, imposing obligations which cannot be disregarded without the violation of principles which God himself has implanted in our nature. The relation which subsist between us and our kindred is such, as to commit them more particularly to our care, and such as gives us more and better opportunities for using with them the means of grace. We may, therefore, consistently with the duty of disinterested love and in the exercise of this holy affection, feel more, and do more for their salvation disinterested lowe and in the exercise of this holy alfection, feel more, and do more for their salvation than for that of others. Christ evidently had a peculiar regard for the salvation of the Jews, and he actually did more for their immediate benefit than for any other nation. Paul not only expressed a stronger feeling in regard to the salvation of the Jews, than for any other people, but he actually made this an object of very special exertion. Although a chosen vessel to bear the name of Christ othe Gentiles he entered not monthly mission. though a chosen vessel to hear the name of Christ
to the Gentiles, he entered not upon this mission
until he had preached the gospel "at Damascus, at
Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judea."
We ought to indulge that concern for the spirit-

we ought to manage that concern for the spirit-ual welfare of our countrymen, which a view of their wants is suited to excite. On this subject, there is no danger of feeling too much. God has united us to them by the ties of nature, and placed us in circumstances to behold their condition, that we may feel a compassion for them, and exert our-selves for their relief. Who can be expected to serves for their renet. Who can be expected to feel for our destitute countrymen, if we, who are bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh, and who are eye-witnesses to their spiritual desolations, have no concern for their souls? If there is any people on earth, that are in circumstances to be deeply affected in view of the spiritual wants of the destitute in this land, and whose duty it is to feel an insertice. in this land, and whose duty it is to feel an inextinguishable desire for their salvation, we are that people. Equally evident is it, that the feelings which our relation to them, and the view which we have of their spiritual wants are suited to excite, ought to stimulate us to immediate exertion in their behalf. If we can so far suppress our feelings for them as to neglect the necessary means of making them acquainted with the gospel, who is there that will care for their souls? If we can satisfy our

which care for their souls: It we can sarry our consciences, while we neglect the proper means of their salvation, where is the people that cannot excuse themselves from this duty?

We have the greatest reason of any people in the world, to feel for them. Our circumstances are more favorable to a due-consideration of their wants, and to a deep and efficient swentsh for them. more favorable to a due consideration of their wants, and to a deep and efficient sympathy for them, than are the circumstances of any other people. Their residence with us, and their acquaintance with our language render it easier for us to make them acquainted with the gospel than for Christians of any other nation. God by his providence has committed our destitute countrymen more particularly to our care, and laid us under stronger obligation than that imposed upon any other Christians, to see them supplied with the means of grace. If then we neglect them, and they perish in ignorance and sin, of whom will their blood be required?

Remark.—The argument of the above extract.

Remark.—The argument of the above extract, we are persuaded is not sufficiently weighed by the devoted members of our churches. Is it a reasonable more than a scriptural zeal, which overlooks the perishing necessities of our own countrymen, in its efforts to bring the heathen world to Christ? We are fully convinced that this subject demands a more thorough and prayerful examination than has yet been given to it. Let not the heathen be suffered to go on in their own ways—carry them the gospel—but, let us not forget our own household.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Extracts from the Third Annual Report of the Prison Dis-cipline Society, Boston.

What has been done to diminish the Current Ez-

The new Prison, containing 97 convicts, at Wethersfield, Conn. the directors say in their Report to the Legislature, dated April 10, 1828, "has earned, for the first six months ending on the 31st of March, 1828, the sum of \$1,017,16, over & above the expenses of its management and support, which may be considered as profits." In regard to this the directors remark, "that the Prison commenced its operations at the very beginning of the cold season, and yet during the short days and winter months, it has produced this result." Gov. Tomthe May session, 1828, "it is confidently believed, that the prison will not, after it shall have been completed and furnished, occasion any further expense to the State. If this anticipation should prove to be correct, the saving to the State will in short period equal the whole cost of the establish nent; the average annual expense of Newgate rison, from its establishment (in 1791,) to the 1st of April, 1826, having exceeded five thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;" which amounts during the whole period, to two hundred and four thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars.

In the Prison at Auburn, N. Y. the Inspectors

In the Prison at Auburn, N. Y. the Inspectors say in their Report to the Legislature, dated Jan. 5, 1923, "such has been the improvement in the carnings of the convicts, and such the diminution of pardons, we are of opinion that no further appropriations will hereafter be necessary to support this Prison, except for expenses of discharged convicts, the expenses of buildings and repairs, and the transportation of convicts. The earnings of the convicts in this Prison, in October, 1827, for the convicts in this Prison, in October, 1827, for the month, were \$2,792 23 cents, which being coned, at the same rate for one year, would amount to \$33,307 36. What an immeasurable difference in the industry, which is requisite to procure such a result, among 550 convicts, and the sloth and wretchedness of a Prison, in which labor has never been introduced.

wretchedness of a Prison, in which hator has never been introduced, or from which it is excluded.

In the new Prison at Sing Sing, Captain Lynns says, he "will ask no greater privilege from the State, when the Prison is done, than the earnings

because it has been contended, openly, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison; than which, as we

believe a more erroneous sentiment was never advanced, either in its application to a Prison, or an indivibus. We have seen from first, that in those Prisons, in which there is the most moral improvement, there is the least expense, and believing as we do, that the enormous expenses of Penitentia-rise in past years, has been the result of olious and detectable abuses, we are at a loss to know from what motive a sentiment was ever advanced so fraught with mischief, as this, that economy and moral improvement was ever advanced so fraught with mischief, as this, that economy and moral improvement was ever advanced so fraught with mischief, as this, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison. The State of New-York has pall, since 1796, for the support of State Prison, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Constructive, since 1796, for the support of State Prison, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Constructive, since 1796, for the support of State Prison, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Constructive, since 1796, for the support of State Prison, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Constructive, since 1796, for the support of State Prison, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Constructive, since 1796, for the support of State Prison, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Constructive, since 1796, for the support of State Prison, see million eight hundred thousand dollars; Constructive, since 1796, for the support of State Prison, see 1986, more than \$2,00,000, and Massechusetts, since 1990, more than \$2,00,000, and Massechusetts, since 1990, more than \$2,00,000, and this to concerned in the management of a Prison, as well as that of the convicts and we believe that morality, in its ordinary forms without much attention to improvement, would have asvet at great path of this enomenous expense. The point under consideration is one of great importance, not only in reference to the past, but to the present and future; for Penitent believe a more erroneous sentiment was never advanced, either in its application to a Prison, or an individual. We have seen from facts, that in those Prisons, in which there is the most moral improvement, there is the least expense, and believing as we do, that the enormous expenses of Penitentia-ries in past years, has been the result of odious and detestable abuses, we are at a loss to know from what motive a sentiment was ever advanced so fraught with mischief, as this, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison. The State of New-York has paid, since 1796, for the support of State Prisons, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Connecticut, since 1791, more than \$200,000; and Massachusetts, since 1805, more than \$200,000; and Massachusetts of those concerned in the management of a Prison, as well as that of the convicts; and we believe that morality, in its ordinary forms without much attestion to improvement, would have saved a great part of this enormous expense. The point under consideration is one of great importance, not only in reference to the past, but to the present and future; for Penitentiaries in past years have not only been a great public burden, but several are so now, & they will remain so, & others may become so, if the principle is not well established, that these institutions ought to support themselves; and with proper regard to morality they may be made to do it. It is well known to the imhabitants of Massachusetts, that the State Prison at Charlestown, involved the State last year in a debt of more than \$5000; and this, too, notwithstanding the fact, that it had produced a revenue durin that it had produced a revenue during the two pre-ceding years, of more than \$19,000. To this sineeding years, of more than \$19,000. To this singular fact, the Governor called the attention of the Legislature, for the purpose of showing the necessity of more thorough investigation concerning the affairs of the Prison. Nor is Massachusetts alone in this dilemma; New-Jersey, also, is involved in debt, and has been for a course of years, of from three to seven thousand dollars a year, for the support of about 70 convicts. And Pennsylvaria, for the actual cost of the old Walnut street Prison, was debtor, in 1820, \$89,467 99: in 1821, \$36,576 82: in 1822, \$44,062 89: in 1823, \$46,503 42: in 1824, \$47,057: in 1825, \$46,695 70: making a grand total of the actual costs of that most destructive Pristal of the actual costs of that most destructive Prison, during 6 years, from 1819 to 1826, of \$259,684-15, from which deduct \$80,311 85 the earnings of 15, from which deduct \$80,311 85 the earnings of the convicts for the same period, and \$179,373 30 remain as the absolute expense. And here again we may be told, that moral improvement and conomy are adverse principles, in the management of a Prison; but we have seen, that while Massachusetts, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are involved in debt by their Prisons, New Hampshire and Connecticut find them a source of income; and New York, for the extensive Prison at Auburn, has the samurance of the inspectors and the keeper. that the Prison does now and will hereafter support itself; and for that at Sing Sing, the declaration of the keeper, Captain Lysos, that he will give bonds of \$100,000, to keep the Prison when it is finished, and defray every expense, in consideration of the labor of the convicts. How long then shall it be, before the truth is established, that these institutions can and ought to support themselves; before the absurdity is seen, of such a sentiment as the following, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison.

Receipts of the Prison Discipline Society, acknowledged by the Treasurer, from July 23, to Oct. 1, 1828.

ı	DONATIONS.			-	
1	Richard Sullivan, Brooklyn, Mass.			0	20 00
1	Thatcher Mcgonn, Medford, Mass.		-	4	10 00
1	Dr. Carnahan, Princeton, N. J.	-			2 00
1	Samuel Bayard, Esq. N. J.		-		2 00
1	Rev. Mr. Gibson, N. J.	-		-	2 00
1	Royal Lincoln, Portland, Me	_	-	_	9 00
Ī	Hon Goome Tibbits Troy N V	-	_	-	5 00
١	Hon. George Tibbits, Troy, N. Y. Rov. A. D. Eddy, Canandaigua, N. Y.				20 00
1					
1	E. A. & W. Winchester, Boston, Ebenezer Parker, Hon. James Jackson, Thomas Cordis, George J. Homer, Lot Wheelwright, A friend,				10 00
١	Phoneson Donkey	•		•	90 00
ı	Boeleser Farker,		•		10 00
1	The Carlo			•	10 00
ı	Course I Harry		•		10 00
1	George J. Homer,	•			10 00
1	A friend,				10 00
	A friend,				5 400
1	Benjamin F. Butler, Albany, N. Y.				5 00
	Rich Varick, De Witt, N. Y				5 00
1	Israel Smith, N. Y.				5 00
	Theodore Romeyn Beck, N. Y.			•	8 00
	Theodore Romeyn Beck, N. Y William A. Tweed Dale, Albany, N. Y.				10 00
	P. C. S., Boston,				72 00
	A friend,				10 00
	ARNUAL SUBSCRIBER	S.			
	Samuel Train, Boston,				10 00
,	Charles Cleveland, "				5 00
1	Doddridge Spear, " Rev. Warren Fay, Charlestown, Mass.				2 00
ľ	Rev. Warren Fay, Charlestown, Mass.				2 00
	Rev. Beni. Tappan, Augusta, Me.				2 00
1	Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, Randolph, Mass				2 00
	Samuel M. Honkins, Albany, N. Y.				10 00
•	Matthew Skilton Charlestown Mass		-		9 (1)
٠	B. V. French, Boston, Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, South Boston,				2 00
t	Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, South Boston.				2 00
	Ebenezer Hayward.				2 18
,	Marcus Whitney, "				2 06
	Nathan Mitcalf, Milton, Mass				
					2 00
l	Joseph Porter, "		8		2 00
ı	Lewis Tucker, "				2 00
	Lacon Tunkon 46				2 00
	Nathaniel Tucker #			-	9.00
	Stephen Robinson, Dorchester,	-		-	2 0
	CHARLES CLEVELAND, Tree		-	1.	- 0
e	CHARLES CLEVELAND, Tree	LEUR	er,	1-	-

State, when the Prison is done, than the earnings of the convicts, above every expense for food, medical attendance, moral instruction, keeping, &c. &c. and that he will enter into bonds for \$100,000 to release the State from all further charges for enter expenses, in consideration of receiving the proceeds of the labor of the convicts."

We have been more particular in this statement, because it has been contended, openly, that econo-

duct, and then retired to another room. Soon after, she returned with four Tracts, one of which was Leslie's "Short method with the Deists," and begged that he would read them. Contrary to her expectations, he immediately sat down and read till dark; and then finished them by candle-light, which occupied him till a late hour.—At the next religious meeting, this man was present, and, instead of cavilling, became a teachable listener. He afterwards declared that the Tracts had produced a change in his views, and that he believed every word the minister uttered. What will be the final issue of his case, is known only to Omniscience.

N. Y. Obs RELIGIOUS.

issue of his case, is known only to Omniscience.

CAMP-MEETINGS. The N. H. Observer of Sept. 24th contained an article on Camp Meetings, consisting principally of facts stated by an eye and ear witness, who attended one day to satisfy himself what the character of the meeting was; with a few reflections suggested by the scene. We have found hereto-fore, that it is difficult to introduce this subject into religious papers, without giving umbrage to our Methodist brethren. But no one can object to a fair and candid statement of facts; and we have the declared opinion of the conductors of the accredited newspaper of the whole denomination in this country, that the article we refer to is of that character. Another paper, that professes to support the Methodist doc trines and practices, does not in the least deny the facts .-Fortified by these concessions, we copy the statement of facts, and leave our renders to their own reflections, not doubting they will be very similar to those of the writer, which we omit.

The meeting was held at Winchester, N. H. from Mor day 25th to Friday 29th of August last. The camp ground was in the woods, about three fourths of a mile from the main road between Winchester and Chesterfield, and was prepared in the usual way. On the day of the writer's vist, the people amounted to many hundreds, probably from

It, the people amounted to many hundreds, probably from 1500 to 2000.

I arrived, says he, a little before noon, and heard part of a sermon which was fluently and well delisered and calculated to do good. The text I did not hear, but from the tenor of the discourse, think it must have been "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." The services were closed with prayer, and all things appeared decent and regular. After an intermission of an hour, he trumpet was sounded, and religitus services again commenced. The first prayer was short and appropriate—the sermon was more than an hour long, and was, on the whole, a good one. Too many anecdotes were related in the course of it, and these, though some of them were interesting, were all too long, and the speaker himself was too conspicuous a character in some of them. Towards the close, there were many loud responses of Amen, Amen. After the sermon, the Presiding Elder invited all who wished for the prayers of Christians to come and kneel at the altar. He urged sinners and children! He stated that they had had a number of conversions since they had been together, and hoped and expected there would be many more. His exhortations were followed by the choir singing "Come ye sinners poor and wretched" and other verses, intended to show the multitude their need of spiritual blessings, and to encourage them to expect them. At length, after sufficient personation had their need of spiritual blessings, and to encourage them to expect them. At length, after sufficient persuasion had been used, he gave directions to those who should lead in prayer to pray one at a time, and when one had done another would begin. This course was followed,—sometimes Throdore Romeya Beck, N.Y.

Throdore Romeya Beck, N.Y.

Throdore Romeya Beck, N.Y.

Throdore Romeya Beck, N.Y.

To deep them. At length, after sufficing permanion had been and the gare directions to those who should lead in prayer to pray one at a time, and when one had done and other would keigeli. This course was followed, sometimes men and sometimes wome and sometimes women and sometimes women and sometimes women praying—beginning in a moder would keigeli. This course was followed, sometimes men and sometimes women praying—beginning in a moder would keigeli. This course was followed, sometimes men and sometimes women praying—beginning to a moder would keigeli. This course was followed, sometimes men and sometimes women praying—beginning to a moder would keigeli. This course was followed, sometimes men and sometimes women praying—beginning to a moder would keigeli. This course praying—beginning to prayer, increasing in number a strength with the speaker's voice, and crased with it—bear work and strength with the speaker's voice, and crased with it—bear work and the prayer, increasing in number of Manthew Stillon, Charlestown, Mass.

2 00 1 Marthew Stillon, Charlestown, Mass.

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AN EXPLANATION.

In the course of last winter, a pamphlet was published in this city, entitled "Letter to a Unitarian Clergyman," which gave rise to much conversation and some con dence through the press. At that period, the writer of the letter, [Mr. L. Tappan,] was accused of a breach of conletter, [Mr. L. Tappan,] was accused or a breach of confidence in making the letter public; and it was understood that the Clergyman himself, [Rev. H. Ware, jr.] had brought this charge in his "Reply." Mr. W. gave an explanation of the matter in the Christian Register which disabused Mr. T. so far as the explanation became known. A respected friend, however, has lately informed us that the original charge is still reported and believed to some extent; and at his request we cheerfully republish the explanation referred to. It appeared in the Register of March 8th.

As I understand that, from expressions in the let-As I understand that, from expressions in the let-ter prefixed to my Reply, an impression has been received that the gentleman whom I addressed was chargeable with something like a breach of confi-dence in the publication of his Letter; I feel myself under an obligation to say that such a charge is wholly unfounded and that I did not intend to imply it. On the contrary, his conduct has been marked throughout with utmost delicacy towards myself; ed throughout with utmost deneacy towards mysen; and I expressed my surprise at the publication, because it was an act inconsistent with the great consideration with which he had previously conducted himself. I have since found that he is hot responsible for the publication. It was the actofhis friends; and, as he informs me, he did not know of the intention to exist it otherwise than for private distributed. tion to print it otherwise than for private distribution, until it had been issued from the press. Indeed,
so far had he consulted my feelings, that he had not
consented to print even those few copies without
my knowledge. I was not surprized therefore at
the Letter being printed. I should not have been
surprized to see it published by others. I anticipated and said, that if privately printed, it would yet
find its way into the newspapers. But it would
have been contrary to the cautious propriety of his
former conduct to have published it himself without
consulting me, and therefore I expressed myself as
I did. But I am happy to be able to say, that he tion to print it otherwise than for private distribu

I did. But I am happy to be able to say, that he was consistent in this particular to the last. I did. But I am happy to be able to say, that he was consistent in this particular to the last.

Another thing ought also to be known in justice to him—that he requested me to point out any misstatements in his Letter, before showing it to his friends. This, however, I declined doing; partly for the reasons mentioned in my printed letter; and partly because I thought that the friends to whom he intended showing it ought to see it as I state of his mind and mode of viewing things. I thought that it was precisely this which they as well as myself desired to know; and that if the Letter were altered, it would not be exactly what it should be, "a transcript of his mind and heart."—

If, however, he had intended to publish it himself, I would gladly have suggested certain changes."

The what God had done his sould at Mayhew, his property, all of which he had acquired here, might be left for the benefit of the institution. His brother, a man of property in —, has acquired in this appropriation."—Mis. Her.

From one writing in behalf of a Revolutionary Pensioner.—"Sir—The appropriation of the institution of the institution. His brother, a man of property in the ter were altered, it would not be exactly what it should be, "a transcript of his mind and heart."

If, however, he had intended to publish it himself, I would gladly have suggested certain changes; for what rendered it particularly valuable as a private communication for the eye of friends, rendered it provides for publication to the synchronic properties. The synchronic provides a provide to those Indians of our own States and Termonic provides a provide to those Indians of our own States and Termonic provides a provide to those Indians of our own States and Termonic provides a provide to those Indians of our own States and Termonic provides a provide to those Indians of our own States and Termonic provides a provide to those Indians of our own States and Termonic provides a provide to the provides and the provides a provide to the provides and the provid unsuitable for publication to the world. Perhaps I erred in my judgment; but whether I did or not, it ought to be understood that no blame whatever attaches to the gentleman in question, in regard to either of the points mentioned.

From the Philad. Chh. Reg.

UNITARIANISM IN INDIA. Ram Mohun Roy .- The readers of the Register may recollect occasional references on our pages to the character of this celebrated individual. It has been repeatedly alleged, in some of the Unitarian publications of our country, that he is a convert to Christianity; and some of his works have been republished at Boston. He is, we believe, a member of the Unitarian Association at Calcutta, but we of the Unitarian Association at Calcutta, but we have denied that he has had any claim to be considered a Christian. Indeed, this, in effect, has been a lmitted in the Boston Christian Examiner. A letter from a highly respectable missionary at Calcut-ta, has just been put into our hands, from which we have been allowed to make the following extract in relation to this individual, and Mr. Adam, the

Unitarian missionary.

"You inquired in your letter more particularly about Mr. Adam's proceedings. Nearly all that I know about them you will find in a small publication of his, which is in the parcel: you will be pleased with the compliment which he pays therein to the Bible association and to the professors of evangelical religion. I am happy to say, that as far as I can ascertain, he is doing very little harm. He delivers Socinian lectures on Sundays, which I understand are very thinly attended. Not a single native, as far as I know, has yet been baptized by him. Even Ram Mohun Roy, though he lays claims to the name of a Christian, and acknowledges the perma-Unitarian missionary. name of a Christian, and acknowledges the permanent obligation of submitting to water baptism, is still unbaptized. He has not published any thing, so far as I know, for a length of time, except a Bengalee Grammar, in English, a very useful work. It is generally supposed that Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Adam, assisted him in the first theological works which he published, but his last work of that na-ture, his Final Appeal to the Christian public, is such a poor production, that I suppose it mostly his own. Mr. Adam is too good a scholar to make such gross mistakes as abound in that work. Mr. Gordon is still one of the principal supporters of Socinianism in Calcutta; but he has several condiutors whose names you will find in the above named pub-

LESSONS FROM MI SSIONARY GROUND.

The following judicious remarks are from the Correspondence of Rev. Mr. Wiss Low, the indefatigable Missionary in Ceylon, published in the last Missionary Herald.—They show the wise course which his experience in labours it moral cultivation to a prescribed portion of country, than by extending the field of labour to a great extent, attempt more than can be done to valuable purpose. We also see from his remarks, how much the Missionaries need a special divine influence, to keep alive in their hearts, on heathen ground, the same of ardent piety necessary to qualify them for their arduous work. - Watchman.

We need travelling preachers to proclaim more extensively the glad tidings of salvation, but the plan of our mission has been rather as cultivate a hitle ground well, than to scatter our labour over a large surface of country; and then to extend in-struction gradually, by means of native helpers, and occasionally by our own efforts to more or less dis-tant places. Did not experience tend to confirm the opinion first formed, that a missionary, in a the opinion first formed, that a missionary, in a country like this, must, to do the greatest good, proceed as does a husbandman going into a forest,—select a spot for his residence, fell the trees, break up the ground, sow the seed,—water it; fence it round, and keep it clear from weeds in order to insure a harvest,—still, such is the system adopted, that the labours of our mission cannot, with our present strength be greatly extended.

Those who think there is "less of earth than heaven" in the allotment of a missionary among the heathen, may need to learn, that it is difficult for us to keep our pure learn, that it is difficult for us heathen, may need to learn, that it is difficult for us to keep our own lamp alive in this valley of death; and that to have any hope of kindling a flame of piety here, we need their prayers for the special m-fluences of the Spirit. "It is the Spirit that quickeneth." Happy is it when the missionary finds his own soul quickened, both as an earnest, and a means of the quickening of others. He may else find, that those scenes of idolatry and wretchedness, which at first deeply affected his heart, have, by their familiarity, ceased to affect; and if still regarded even with unmingled disgust, are more the objects of hatred, than of grief. It is easy ceasing to love those who are very unlovely, and not so easy to maintain so lively a sense of the constraining love of Christ, as to take the place of sympathies which have become blunted, and compassion, which the perverseness and ingratitude of its objects have almost turned into dislike. A missionary must, in most places, look to this; for he will find the need of a more abiding principle, than mere sympathy for distressed objects where his finest may be clothed with abiding principle, than mere sympathy for distressed objects, whom his fancy may have clothed with as much amiableness, as wretchedness; or than an undefined love for his heathen, brethren, whom he may easily think more unfortunate, than guilty.— The visions of ardent benevolence will give place to cold realities; and without the false excitements of worldly observation, or the real inspiration of Christian fellowship—removed from the warm bosom of the church to breathe a heathen atmosphere,—a missionary must watch and pray, and strive hard to bring five directly from the altar, or he will become torrid and inactive, without a friend to rouse him. torpid and inactive, without a friend to rouse him, or desire to rouse himself. He therefore needs the sympathies and fervent prayers of all, who are anxious, that he "may not run in vain, neither labour

BENEFICENCE.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, in a letter to the Treasurer, remarks as follows on a bequest of \$167.50 left to the mission school at Mayhew, by T. D., who died at that place more than a year ago, "Mr. D., before coming to Mayhew, had never been in possession of property long at a time. Whatever he had acquired, was immediately expended in free living and intemperance. During his residence here, he became the hopeful subject of renewing grace, and entirely an altered man. His life was a grace, and entirely an altered man. His life was a bright example of the Christian character. After this change took place, he saved from his earnings the above sum, in addition to what was necessary to pay the expenses of his last sickness. From gratitude for what God had done for his soul at this place, it was his wish, that if he died at May-

ritories, among whom it will do most to advance the cause of Christ; "For," he says, "they shot at me, and wounded me. I saw the Indian that did it at Stone Roby, on the Mohawk river, in that treacherous action when colonel Brown was killed, Oct, 19,1780; I send them this to do them good for evil, praying God to open their eyes, for 'he has eyes for the blind.' In that action, they did not know what they did; so I forgive them; and thank God that my dust is not in Stone Roby's dust, and they did not get my scalp. Glory to God for it, and that I am yet alive; for his mercy endureth forever."

1

SUPPORT OF THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

The Western Intelligencer contains the proceedings of a seeting held at Franklin, Ohio, Aug. 19th, to consult on the subject of supporting the preaching of the gospel. The meeting consisted of delegates from the churches of Portage Presbytery. There was a free discussion, in which appeared a perfect unanimity of sentiment. The following resolutions were adopted. [Quere, Would such meetings of Lay delegates from the churches, be useful in other parts

1st. That as the Gospel Ministry is a divine Institution, Ist. That as the Cooper Ministry is a divine institution, all such conduct as tends to overthrow or depreciate it is an offence which ought to be met by the decided disapprobation of every follower of Christ.——2. That as the laborer is worthy of his hire, it is the duty of all as the Lord halp prospered them, to contribute their aid in support of those who research the formula.

pered them, to contribute their aid in support of those who preach the Gospel.

3. That in the opinion of this Convention, all those who refuse or neglect to bear a proportionate share according to their ability with their Brethren, in support of a preached Corpel in the place where they enjoy its privileges, are guilty of violating a Covenant Obligation and an ordinance of Jesus Christ.

4. That we view with deep regret the conduct of many of our brethren in violating this covenant Obligation—this plain command of God.

5. That we recommend it to the Churches as an imperious duty seriously to examine the subject, and if example and persuasion cannot avail, to bring their Brethren to a seense of their duty, that they pursue the same steps with them for this as for any other offence.

Your Schoolmaster: is he a pious Man?—A teacher, fit to instruct our children, should be well skilled in the English language, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Pennanship. All these things are indispensable; but he should sho have learnt the fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of windom. Parents! do you wish your children to be good children; to be good men and virtuous women? Look well then, to the moral and religious character of your school mater, this fall: for early impressions are not readily effected.

V1. Chron.

REVIVALS. NEWBURY. VT.

The Vt. Chronicle contains an account of a revival in Newbury, which has occurred the present year, prepared by the Rev. C. Perry. The church had been destitute of the regular ministrations of the word, when the revival commen ced. Mr. P. has since been settled among them. We make the following extracts from his account.

The revival commenced about the close of the last year, but did not become very decided in its character, till the beginning of the present year. According to information, the first instance of seri-According to information, the first instance of serious impression was occasioned by seeing the earnestness of Christians at a prayer meeting. Another was impressed by reading a tract, accidentally taken in hand, after an evening spent at a ball room. Both these individuals, being young heads of families, immediately erected the family after, befamilies, immediately erected the family after, be-

of families, immediately erected the family aftar, before they entertained a hope of pardon. Cases of conviction began to multiply. Christians awoke from their slumbers, and began to cry—"O Lord, revive thy work!"

When the undersigned commenced his labors among this people, which was about the first of February, weekly meetings for inquiry and for prayer were already established, These were uniformly solemn and most interesting. During the month of February, several hopefully embraced Christ, and others became serious. But sometime in the month of March, the work seemed almost at a stand. Christians were alarmed, and betook themselves to prayer. It soon revived again with a great increase of power, and spread into other neighborhoods. The last of March and the month of April, was the season of greatest interest. Instances of conversion occurred almost every day. For a time, conversation was wholly engrossed with the subject of religion, recent conversions &c., even among the impenitent. Stout opposers began to feel some misgivings and to stand less firm on their false foundations.

From April to the present time, there has been, as we are compelled to admit, a gradual abatement

Ings and to stand less firm on their laise foundations.

From April to the present time, there has been, as we are compelled to admit, a gradual abatement of interest. Several interesting conversions, however, have occurred in the time, and there are still ever, have occurred in the time, and there are still instances of seriousness and a very pleasant interest manifested in the usual means of grace.

There was a time in April, when, out of 60 or 70 families that live on and near the river road, in

an extent of about 7 miles, there were very few which there were not some either serious or rejoi-cing in hope. The Lord has taken two, three, four

cing in hope. The Lord has taken two, three, four, and in some cases every adult person in the family. We are disposed to number more than a hundred, as the hopeful subjects of this revival. The subjects of it are of all ages, from 15 to 70, and of almost every grade of knowledge and advantage. And what is perhaps a little remarkable, there is nearly an equal proportion of males and females, and of those that have united with the Congregational Church, one more than half are male.

one more than half are males.

Since the commencement of this Revival, not far from 40 have erected the family altar—some of them not now for the first time, but after long neglect. Of the recent converts, about 33 have connected them-selves with the Congregational Church, and about as many more are as yet unconnected with any church. The rest, with a considerable number whose hopes were not recent, have connected themselves with

the Methodist Society.

The additions to the Congregational Church,

The additions to the Congregational Church, since my coming to this place, have been in all 49—5 by letter and the rest by profession. The church, though quite numerous before, is greatly strengthened by these additions.

No very uncommon means have been used to promote the revival. God has been pleased to bless personal conversation, and the efforts of private individuals. He has heard the prayers of pions wires for their unbelieving husbands, who have in many cases come over to the help of the Lord. The serious have been frequently visited and conversed rious have been frequently visited and conversed with by the pastor.

The custom of requesting at the close of solemn

meetings such as wished to be remembered in the prayers of Christians, or were determined to seek an interest in Christ, to rise as a manifestation of their wish and determination, has evidently been

attended in many cases with good.

It is worthy of remark, that at the beginning of the revival, almost all that were decidedly concicted of sin, eventually became the hopeful subjects of grace; but as the revival began to decline, there were many painful exceptions to this remark. The convicted sinner has grieved away the Spirit of God;—O that it might not be forever! But it is important to distinguish between conviction of sin and the excitement of the animal feelings.

Washington County, Pa .- The revival in Cross Creek Church, mentioned sometime since, contin-ues. Sept. 21st, 40 persons were added to communion, making an aggregate of about 200 additions within less than one year.—On the same day, 30 were added to the church at Upper Ten Mile, in

LINCOLN COUNTY, ME.

churches. Two have been added within the past year; the church in Richmond and the second in arren. The present number of members is 1196: additions the year past 193. Five churches have not the stated means of grace; viz. Alna, Richmond, Warren, Washington, and Union. From the churches in Boothbay, Bristol, Phipsburg, Topsham, Woolwich, and both the churches in Bath, nothing special was communicated at the late meeting of Comparence. meeting of Conference.

Second Church in Warren was organized in February last; and they have received, since that time, very pleasing accessions. Thirty-nine of its members, had never made a profession of religion, until they united with this Church. Most of these until they united with this Church. Most of these are the fruits of an interesting revival of religion which Warren has enjoyed, during the past winter and spring. This Church is one of more than ordinary promise. Nearly one half of its members are males, and with few exceptions, they possess the bloom and vigor of youth. It embraces nine children of one family. Their attachment to the preached Gospel and the ordinances of God's house, they have manifested, by inviting, at this early possess. they have manifested, by inviting, at this early pe riod, a servant of Christ to become their pastor, and by providing liberally for his support. The state of religion with them is still interesting.

The Church in Edgecomb, says the confer ence Report, was the only one of our body, which, at the last meeting brought us the animating tidings, that the Lord was with them, displaying his mercy in the salvation of sinners. which was powerful and extensive for that place, was then on the decline. This highly favored Church has received another precious shower of divine grace the present season. "At a time, when feared that the revival of the last year, had subsided, the work of God at Wiscasset gave a flew impulse to the revival in this place." As the fruits of this revival about forty have expressed a hope in

Christ. The religious excitement in New-Castle, commenced in the latter part of winter. It was then visible chiefly in the prayers of God's people and in an increased and more solemn attention to the means of grace. The evidence of deep anxiety, on the minds of impenitent sinners, was discovered, about the time of the annual fast in April. From this period, the work progressed with addition-It extended into difgood proportion of heads of families. Eight tamily altars have been erected in houses, where the God of heaven was not previously acknowledged.—During this revival, between thirty

and forty have expressed hopes. And though the special attention has, in some measure, subsided, considerable interest is still felt, and some are in-

The revival of religion in Thomaston commenced with the meeting of the Conference in that place last September. One individual, at least, was awakened that day, and several of the Church were greatly quickened. A spirit of prayer was poured out unout them. ed that day, and several of the Church were greatly quickened. A spirit of prayer was poured out upon them, and though very few in number and exerting but little influence, except at the Throne of grace, they continued to pray untill the blessing came. And a rich blessing it was. More than seventy have been added to the Church and others are indulging a bose in the merits of the Saviour. are indulging a hope in the merits of the Saviour.

The Baptist Church under the pastoral care of Rev.

Mr. Washburn has shared extensively in this revi-

val.

The special religious excitement in Waldoborough, commenced not far from the first of January. A few instances of hopeful conversion succeeded, and the attention to the means of grace became along the succeeding the succeedin and the attention to the means of grace declare armost universal. But it was not till the day of the annual fast, that the Church dared to call the work of God among them a revival of religion. That day was distinguished as one of awful solemnity, when Christians were melted into deep contrition, and sin-ners were oppressed with a heavy load of guilt. It ners were oppressed with a heavy load of guilt. It seemed to give a new, and more powerful impulse to the work. From this date to the first of June, between fifty and sixty individuals were hopefully converted. The whole number, who consider themselves subjects of this work, is between ninety and a hundred. There is still much interest felt, especially in the state of the youth. Among the happy subjects of this revival an unusual proportion are heads of families. Twenty-seven have united with the Church and all but three were heads of families, and this is very nearly the proportion. of families, and this is very nearly the proportion, in regard to the whole number. A most pleasing feature of this revival, and the remark will apply to all the revivals now reported, is that the appropriat stillness of solemn interest in the concerns of the Spirit which moved silently from house to house and spoke to the heart in the public assemblies. Even the enemy of revivals was constrained to say, there is no enthusiasm here.

**Chr. Mirror, abridged.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1828.

DUTIES OF THE BROTHERHOOD. A few remarks may be requisite, concerning the hind of exercises in which the brethren of a church should engage in their social meetings; and concerning the extent to

which this liberty of theirs may be indulged. First, of the kind of exercises. There will be no dispute that they may meet for prayer, and that all in their order may lead in the exercise. Our Lord's promise to meet his disciples, is one that applies to a social prayer meeting. The hundred and twenty names of the primitive disciples are ex-amples to our purpose. There are also many others, and we

need not enlarge.

May the brethren preach the gospel? No, not even it their own little circle of the faithful. To stand forth as ambassadors for Christ; to teach with authority; to claim the office of ministers of the Lord Jesus and stewards of the mysterics of God; this conduct in private brethren would be presumption. They are usually far from being qualified for this office; they have not been inducted into it; they have not been ordained to it by the hands of the Pres

ney have not been organized to the seriptures?

May the private brethren expound the scriptures? that exercise be understood in its strict and proper sense, we should answer, No. They are in most instances unac-quainted with Jewith antiquities, with the ancient languages, or with the rules of critical exegesis. They are unpractised in all the topics which belong strictly to biblical criticism; and therefore should not intrude themselves upon this province of the pious scholar and minister of the word. Nor would we encourage frequent attempts at regular exposition in any manner or form. Yet why should they who are to exhort and edify one another, never speak of the mind of the Spirit as contained in the sacred oracles? By reading English writers they can obtain a degree of knowledge; by their own prayerful perusal of the Bible, and their spiritum knowledge and experience, they may be able to throw much light on each other's minds concerning the truths of the gos-pel. Their common sense observations, made without studied order or ornament; experimental and proctical com-ments; that illustration which flows in upon a prayerful spirit and results from comparing spiritual things with spiritual; these often come home to the consciences and hearts of the brethren, more effectually than critical and methodi-cal exposition. And he whose eyes are familiar with the Bible, and whose thoughts delight to ponder on divine things, will seldom meet his brethren and hear a portion of the glorious gospel read, without having some profitable remark to suggest, to edify and quicken them if not greatly to enlighten. We have seen the learned and experienced minister of the word, listening with pleasure to the spiritual effusions of the unlettered christian, when remarking up-on the doctrines or duties inculcated in the Bible.

certainly may, while it is required in the New-Testament that they exhort one another daily while it is called to day. The only question is, whether this duty is to be discharged only in their private intercourse; or whether it may be disoharged also in the social meeting. If it is excluded from the meeting, we know not how to understand the 14th chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, and many other passages. The prophesying or speaking there mentioned, was evidently an exercise common among the brethren. If it was not preaching in the present use of the word, or the critical expounding of scriptures could it be any thing less than exhortation? And under that term may be included whatever form of speech is adapted to the capacities and relations of the brethren. It may include exhortation proper, narrations, admonitions, counsels and pathetic ap-peak; whatever shall enlighten, or quicken, or reprove, or consfort. In exercises of this character, together with uni-ted prayer, a church may fill a chasm in their system of means of knowledge and grace, which no other meeting and no other exercises can fill. They may enjoy the richert ministry of the word, the ordinances of the covenant, the expository lectures of a pastor, the weekly concert of prayer, frequent and faithful pastoral visits, with such mutual private conversation as the multitude of worldly cares will permit : still, if they have not the Conference of the Brethren, something of material importance is wanting. They will suffer loss by such an unwise omission of the scriptural means of edification. They will fall behind other churches, in regard to mutual acquaintance, intinate fellow-ship, scriptural discipline, united counsels, efficient action, and prevailing prayer. The Conference then is a meeting. which must be brought into general use, and be conducted with increasing spirit and fidelity, before the churches will be fully marshaled to follow their Leader forth to universal

SOUTH MIDDLESEX CONFERENCE. This Conference was organized at Framingham, August

The Conference held its first semi-annual meeting a The Conference nead its first semi-annual meeting at Framingham, Oct. 8. The number of churches included in this Conference is seven, viz: Framingham, Hopkinton, Holliston, Sherburn, Natick, Trinitarian Church in East Suddury, and East Martborough.—The following is an abstract of the state of religion within the bounds of this Conference.

stract of the state of rengion within the nomes of this con-ference.

The church in Framingham contains 166 members, 41 makes and 125 females. Seven have been admitted the present year, and four now stand propounded. There are a few instances of serious inquiry. In this congregation there is a Bible class in its infancy, and a Sabbuth school in successful operation. Caristians seem to feel that their dependence is entirely on God.

The Church in Hopkintop was gathered Sept. 2, 1724.

The number of church members is 78. The state of religion is very low, not a single individual has been admitted the past year. The Sabbath school contains 150 scholars, and the Bible class 32. Two other Sabbath schools are also attended in those parts of the town connected with

The number of church members is 78. The state of religion is very low, not a single individual has been admitted the past year. The Sabbath school contains 150 scholars, and the Bible class 32. Two other Sabbath school are also attended in those parts of the towa connected with Factories.

The church in East Marlborough contains 104 members. The Sabbath school consists of 120 pupils; the Bible class which has been established the prevent season is attended by from twenty to thirty-five persons. The present state of religion is not particularly interesting. There are charitable matitions that contribute soanctling to the Treasury of the Lord.

The church in Natick contains 109 members. For two and a half years past, it has been favored with an enconraging attentios to religion. Within this period 48 have been admitted to the church, about 30 of whom are members of the Bible class. Appearances have at no period been more encouraging than at the present time. The Sabbath school contains about 120 scholars. There are unale and female missionary associations which contribute to the American Board between 60 and 70 dollars. A Tract Society which besices contributing one fourth of its funds to the Parent Society circulated 18,000 pages of Tracts. The Monthly Concert has been observed 11 years. There are at the present time about 20 inquirers.

The church is Sherbarn contains 132 members. Within the last two yeas 28 have been added to the church. The church enjoys mion, freedom in occasional meetings for devotional purposes and an increasing interest in the promotion of religion. The Sabbath school, the Bible class, the Monthly Concert, Church meetings, Sunday-noon meetings, and occasional Conferences have been the means of promotion of religion. The Sabbath school contains the rear generally the fruits of an interesting revival commenced early in 1827. Of this number 54 archeads of families. In 12 instances the hasband and wife are included. In one case an entire family consisting of the parents and their two children

HARTFORD NORTH CONSOCIATION.

HARTFORD NORTH CONSOCIATION.

At the mesting of this Consociation in Farmington, on the 1st inst. it was resolved to establish Conferences of the pastors and delegates of the churches within the same. For this purpose the Consociation was divided into three districts; the pastor and delegates of the churches in which, should visit any church in the limits of the district whenever requested by either of the pastors and his church. The object is to promote vital piety and unity of feeling and action in the churches. Before the Conference is invited to any church, it is expected that the way be prepared by pastoral visits, and other means which may be necessary to make the meeting profitable. What the particular exercises shall be, is left to the judgment of the pastor of the church visited; but the Consociation recommended that when no particular roason renders a different course proper, the church should be assembled in the morning for a season of prayer and exhortation; that in the afternoon there should be public worship with a sermou, and that in the evening, meetings should be beld to different pastor of the Consety, by the pastors curvened. The pastors and delegates are to consider themselves as searced! bound to attend, if possible, whenever any church requists to be visited. The church visited is not restricted to the gastors and delegates within the given district, but may inrite others whenever it is thought expedient. We have no doubt of the utility of this measure at in every other of the pastors and the particular of the churches, "Except entire to promote the welfare of the churches, "Except entired to the prehaps, that in this measure as in every other effort to promote the welfare of the churches, "Except Consociation, we do not doubt it will be so executed. We ought to add, perhaps, that in this measure as in every other effort to promote the welfare of the churches, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." And one beneficial result which may be expected is, that while this measure leads the churches to see what is aniss in their condition, it will excite them to look more earnestly to heaven for the aid of the Holy Spirit.—Conn. Obs.

We gather the following particulars from a manus copy of the Minutes of the late meeting. -Vt. Chron.

copy of the Minutes of the late meeting.—Vt. Chron.

The Black River Association, formed from parts of Windham and Windsor Associations, was received into connexion with the Convention.—A resolution was adopted, "that the Convention recommend to the Churches in their connexion, to observe the anniversary of our National Independence in a religious manner."—The Committee appointed last year on the memorial from the General Assembly, reported "that since the intercourse hitherto carried on between this Convention and the General Assembly, has been conducted on jost principles and in a happy manner; it is the recommendation of your Committee that this intercourse estill maintained on the same principles and in the same manner. Accepted.—A paper was presented from the Presbytery of Champlain, entitled "A Voice from the West," complaining of irregularities in New England Church mem-Presbytery of Champlain, entitled "A Voice from the West," complaining of irregularities in New England Church members, who remove without letters of dismission and recommendation, and do not unite with any clearch. The paper was referred to a committee, who reported "that it be recommended to the churches in our connexion, to enjoin it on their members who remove from the state, to take letters to the exangelical church nearest the place of their residence, and present them as soon as possible.—Also that a circular be prepared and sent to the members removed beyond our limits, reminding them of their duty." Accepted.

The statistical rearns are very imperfect; a large proportion of the Churches and some whole Associations, sent nose at all. There are is connexion with the Convention, 172 Churches, of which 66 are destitute—106 settled ministers—20 unsettled do.—and 34 licentiates.—In the Churches propried the net increase during the last year was 237.

thes reported the net increase during the last year was 237.

For the Boston Recorder.

SABBATH SCHOOLS,

Mrssrs. Editors,—Agreeably to request, I give you a brief account of an adjourned necting of delegates from several Sabbath Schools in the north part of Worcester and Middlesex counties. According to notice previously given in your paper, and the Lancaster Gazette, the delegates assembled in Rev. Mr. Payson's Meeting-house, in Leaminster, on Wednerday Oct. 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. Mr. Putnam of Fichburg, was called to the chair. Wm. S. Chaplin Esq. was chosen Secretary. The meeting was then opened with prayer by the chairman. After hearing the minutes of the former meeting, the delegates voted, unnaminously, to organize a Union to be called the North Worcester and Middlesex Sabbath School Union, astiliary to the Massachusette Sabbath School Union. The meetings of this Union are to be semi-annually on the first Wednesday of November and May. With this exception the constitution adopted by this Union, is similar to that published for auxiliaries in one No. of the Recorder for last May. Before the meeting was dissolved, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That this Union will endeavor to persuade each Sabbath School in its connexten a life member of the Church, with which it is connected a life member of SABBATH SCHOOLS,

Resolved, That this Union will endeavor to persuade each Sabbath School in its connexion to make the Pastor of the Church, with which it is connexion to make the Pastor of the Church, with which it is connected, a life member of the Mass. Sabbath School Union.

Resolved, That the Sabbath School Treasury is promoting the cause of Sabbath Schools, and that this Union will encourage its circulation.

The audience, which assembled in the afternoon to hear an address and sermon on the subject of Sabbath Schools, evinced an interest in the cause, that can hardly be expected to end in feeling merely. If it is safe to draw any inference from what was seen in both these meetings, I may hope soon to see this Union in the front rank antong our auxiliaries.

A. BULLAND, Sec. and Gen'l Agent Boston, Oct. 13, 1828.

Mass. S. S. Union.

At the first annual meeting of The Essex South Sab-bath School Union holden in Salem, Oct. 8, on motion of Rev. Mr. Cowles seconded by Mr. Oliver Parsons, the fol-lowing resolution was adopted, viz. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Union, the Sab-bath School Tressury is calculated to advance the Sabbath School cause, and that our anxiliaries should encourage its circulation.

AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Further proceedings at the late meeting, alredged from he Philadelphian.

Further proceedings at the late meeting, aleidged from the Philadelphian.

New Members, Officers, &c.—The Rev. B. B. Wisner, D. D. and Henry Hill, Esq. of Boston, and Rev. J. Carnaham, D. D. President of Princeton College, N. J. were elected members. Mr. Wisner and Mr. Hill were elected in the place of the Rev. Dr. Lyman, dee, and E. A. Newton, Esq. who had resigned.—T. e officers elected for the year are as follows: John Cotton Smith, L. L. D. Pres.; Stephen Van Remselaer, L. L. D. Vice Pres.; Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Rec. Sec'y.—Prudential Committee: Hon. William Reed, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Sannel Hubbard, L. L. D. Rev. Warren Fay, D. D. Rev. B. B. Wisner, D. D. Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Corresponding Secretary.—Assistant Secretaries: Rev. Rufus Anderson and Mr. David Greene. Henry Hill, Esq. Treas.; William Ropes, Esq., Auditor.—Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, was appointed first preacher for next year; Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, the second.

Superannuated Missionaries, &c.—The following re-

Superannuated Missionaries, &c.—The following resolutions were adopted, which were reported by the Prudential Committee in pursuance of instructions given at the

dential Committee in pursuance of instructions given at the hast meeting:

Resofeed, That it is the duty of this Board to provide for the support of superannuated and infirm missionaries, widows and children of missionaries, in such mauner as shall best comport with the missionary character; it being always understood that all persons, who are supported by missionary funds, are bound to do all in their power to promote the cause in which they are engaged, while employed in missionary service; and when providentially threwn out of that service, they are bound to do what they can to support theirselves.

of that service, they are bound to do what they can to support themselves.

Resolved, That a fand be instituted for the support of the various descriptions of persons mentioned in the processing resolution, to be composed of such legacies and donations, as shall be given to that specific object.

Resolved, That measures be promptly taken by the Prudential Committee, to bring the subject before the public, in such a manner, as may be best calculated to secure for it the attention which its importance dynamas, and awaken the Christian sympathy of the friends of Missions, in behalf of the interesting objects of the contemplated charity. arity.

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requeste

which, allowances shall be made to individuals, whether a dults or children, who are removed from the field of mission ary labor, with the approbation of the Committee, & who circumstances are such as make them dependent on the Board for suport.

An Abstract of the Report is given in the Philadelphian, occupying more than two columns, which we are oblig-ed to defer. It will be found interesting, although "many of the facts and incidents have appeared on the pages of the Missionary Herald."

The Extra Meeting of the Board, on Friday evening, was conducted in the manner mentioned in our last. The extracts from the Report which were read, related principally to the missions in Ceylon and at the Sandwich Islands, and were designed to show the happy results of introducing Christian education among the heathen. A few paragraphs from the conclusion were also read, with the derign of pressing home the duty of engaging earnestly and unitedly in sending the gospel abroad. After the addresses, a collectionwas taken in aid of the funds, amounting to \$150. Gen-lemen were invited to remain, after the blessing was pronounced, and subscriptions were made, on the spot, amounting to Three individuals subscribed \$500 each.

Efforts in Philadelphia.—A meeting of the friends of missions was held on the evening of the 6th. Mr. Evarts and Dr. Beecher delivered addresses, and a Society was formed auxiliary to the American Board, to embrace Asso ciations in the several churches .- The Male and Female Juvenile Missionaries of the city, met on the 4th. Several addresses were delivered; and the fruits of their labors \$115, paid to Mr. Evarts.

EDUCATION.

A meeting has been held in Philadelphia, to devise nore efficient and economical plan for educating young me nore efficient and economical plan for educating young men for the ministry. It is proposed to establish a school near that city, which shall combine manual labor with study. The meeting adjourned, as the number attending it was small. A lively interest in the subject, however, seems to be taken, and a committee appointed by the meeting have published information concerning the Oneida Academy which is on the same plan, and has been in existence tw years. They also say that "a similar plan of a school has been recently adopted in New Jarsey, and has excited a high degree of interest through the State."

INTERESTING EXCURSION.

INTERESTING EXCURSION.

A few weeks sinte we had the satisfaction of visiting the parents of one of the most learned, realous, respected, and useful missionaries, that ever left the American shores.—
They live in an obscure corner of a town and of a County, among hills and forests, and gain their subsistence by the cultivation of a soil which but poorly rewards their industry. A small low house shelters them from the rain, and a hovel serves instead of a barn. We walked four miles to see them, in preference to riding, on account of the roughness of the roads,—the hills, gullies and stones. But in the midst of this obscurity and povert?, we found a delightful atmostphere of piety, and perfect contentment with their lot.

We were luppy in putting into their hands a purse of \$50 from their son, the missionary, to comfort them in their declining years. He had scarcely another \$50 in the world,—but he remembered a mother's care, and a father's counsels, and especially the example of Christ, who, even in the agonies of the crucifixion, took care to provide for his mother. The emotions with which this pious charity was received, were for a moment cherished in silence. The first expression which the good man outered was—

"The kind hand of God takes care of us, Mr. H.—is how unworthy am I of such favore!" And concerning his contents.

how unworthy am I of such favors!" And concerning his son, "Oh, I wish a blessing might attend him!" Reader, if you have an aged father or mother who is pining in poverty, while you are in better circumstances, delay not to send them relief. They will bless you for the deed, and God for you. You will not regret it, when they are laid in the cold grave, nor when you meet them at the bar of God. Oh if you knew the long days and nights of toil and care they have spent in your behalf, you would not grudge them the little aid which is necessary to smooth their passage to the tomb.

Parents, whose lot is cast in some secluded and burren Farents, whose lot is cast in some sectioned and burren spot! remember that "contentment, with godliness, is great gain." Remember too, that no obscurity of birth or situation can prevent you from bringing up your children in the fear of God; and that, through them, you may yet make your influence felt on both Continents. However dark your morning, your sun may go down in glory, through the light reflected from them.—N. Y. Obs.

AMERICAN BIBLE HOUSE.

The new house of the American Bible Society, nearly opposite to the old one, is now completed and filled with workmen. It is about 40 feet square on filled with workmen. It is about 40 feet square on the ground, and four stories high above the basement. The basement story is occupied by the steam engine and machinery for driving the Power Presses, and by Standing Presses; the first story Presses, and by Standing Presses; the first story above the basement, by the eight Power Presses; the second, as a Depository for paper not printed: the third, by nine common Printing Presses; the fourth by eleven others of the same kind: and the fourth by eleven others of the same kind: and the loft above, as a place for drying the paper after it is printed. The eight Power Presses being equal to twenty of the common kind, it follows that the whole number is equal to forty. About 400 reams of paper are printed per week, which, at the rate of \$3 per ream, would cost \$1200, or more than \$60000 a year. The whole number of man and 60,000 a year. The whole number of men and boys employed in this department, is 48—girls, 23. Total 71.

The rooms in the old Bible House, which were formerly occupied by the printing apparatus, are now devoted chiefly to the use of the binders. Here are employed 36 men, 2 boys, and 74 girls-Total,

In the offices of the Agent and Secretary, are 4 In the others of the Agent and Secretary, are a persons, including the keeper of the Depository, which added to 71 in the printing department and 112 in the bindery, make a total of one hundred and eighty seven persons, actively employed in the good work of multiplying and issuing copies of the sacred volume.

AMERICAN TRACT HOUSE.

In this building, which is 80 feet long by 40 wide, and four stories high above the basement, there are in operation ten common presses, and four Pow-

er Presses, the latter driven by two mules. The whole are equal to twenty presses of the usual kind. Here are employed 29 men and boys, and 14 girls—Total, 43. The quantity of paper consumed per week, is about 200 reams. In the Bindery are 6 men, 1 boy, and 51 girls—Total, 58. Employed in Stereotyping, 3. In the Secretary's Office, Depository, and Sales Room, 6. Total engaged in preparing and sending forth Tracts, one hundred and ten. Total in the Bible and Tract Houses unitedly, two hundred and ninety-seven. ib.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Dr. Sprague, in his "Letters from Europe,' has the following remarks upon these excellent schools. has the following remarks upon these excellent schools.

I believe I have omitted to mention in any of my letters, that there are few institutions which excite more interest at this time in England, than Infant 'Schools. They are multiplying in almost every city and town, and are regarded as constituting one of the brightest features in the benevolent characters of the present age. I have been interested to observe with how much skill and judgment they are conducted, and the improvements of which even an infant mind is here shown to be susceptible. I understand they have already been introduced into the United States, and I am sure they have only to be introduced to meet the warm approbation and active patronage of every pious parent, and I may add, of every enlightened Christian.

For the Boston Recorder. SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

Messrs. Editors,—It has long been a desideratum among the intelligent friends of Sabbath School instruction, that our S.S. teachers should be more liberally supplied with books that might facilitate their efforts to qualify themselves for their responsible duties.

Such friends will be gratified to learn that the Massachusetts S. S. Depository in Bostom, is constantly furnished with the Teacher's Guide and Manual, Maps of Palestine, A Summary of Biblical Amiquities, compiled for the use of S. S. Teachers, and for the benefit of families. By John W. Nevin, assistant teacher in the Theological Seminary of Princeton. A Dictionary of the proper names in the New-Testament with other helps for teachers in Sabbath Schools. By H. G. O. Dwight, and Observations on the religious instruction of Youth principally with reference to Sabbath Schools. By A. H. Davis. The high character-of althese books except the last is already known. The last, with the Fatal Ladder, Abraham, Christian Martyrs, and Short Discourses, has recently been issued by the A. S. S. Urion at Philadelphia.

In addition to all these helps we have recently very much enlarged our variety of more valuable works suitable for the years and intelligence of Sabbath School Teachers.

In addition to all these helps we have recently very much enlarged our variety of more valuable works suitable for the years and intelligence of Sabbath School Teachers. To furnish a well selected library for Sabbath School Teachers, will henceforth receive the special attention of those who manage the concerns of the Depository.

ARTEMAS BULLARD, Gen. Ag't. Mass. S. S. Union,

DEDICATION.

DEDICATION.

The New Meeting-house, just erected for the use of the South Church and Parish in Dedham, was dedicated on the inith instant. The religious services were as follows, Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fairchild of Boston; Reading select portions of Scripture by the Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorehester; Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Minister of the Parish, from Gen. 28, 17. Hose dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaves;—Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk of Wrentham. In the evening a very impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Green of Boston to an attentive audience. It is worthy of remark, that only about five months have clapsed since the Parish voted to take down the Old Meeting-house, and to erect a New One. Great peace and harmony have subsisted among the meabers of the Society in all their proceedings in building their house for God. The following Hymn, suggested by Gen. 28; 12—19, was written for, and sung on, the occasion.

11. This building is the house of God!

1. This building is the house of God!
O, may He here delight to dwell;
The grace and glory of the Lord,
In prayer and praise this temple fill.

2. This building is the gate of beav'n! To worshippers such may it prove;— Souls, here renew'd and free forgiv'n, Find entrance to the courts above.

3. How dreadful is this holy place ! For God in majesty is here: May sacred awe their souls possess, Who in this temple do appear. 4. [What strong emotions Jacob had, When he in vision did behold

Angels, in shining train, descend, Heav'n's gracious counsels to unfold

5. Then he awoke, at once exclaim'd
"Surely the Lord is in this place!"
Bethel its name, so he ordain'd,
As God did there display His grace. 6. Thus here may all thy people, Lord! In solemn, joyful wonder lost, Hold converse high, in sweet accord, With Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,

7. Then with one voice shall saints exclaim
This temple is the house of God!
This temple is the gate of heav'n!
This place is hallow'd to the Lord!]

8. Jehovah, Three in One, ador'd,
To Thee this house we dedicate;—
Its prayers, its praise, its preached word,
To thy great Name we consecrate.

9. God of our Fathers! be our God, That we may rise to realms above, When'er our earthly worship's paid. To serve Thee there in perfect love.

CHURCHES IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

An error of the press occurred, last week, in our account Harmony Conference. It should have been 1422, instead

Fatherless and Widow's Society.—The anniversary of this charity last Sabbath evening, at Dr. Channing's Church, in Federal-street, was an interesting occasion. Rev. Mr. Gannett preached an eloquent sermon from Job xxix: 12, 13, to a very crowded house. The collection amounted to nearly \$240.

The Andover Trial .- The Board of Visiters of the Theological Seminary at Andover, who were convened for the trial of Dr. Murdock on the 26th ult., continued in secsion till Saturday last, the 11th inst., when they adjourned to hold a final meeting in this city on the 13th. It is un-derstood that the members of the board, after hearing the testimony and the arguments of counsel, separated, to form their opinion upon the case without concert; and that their individual verdicts were to be given in scaled, and opened here, when the result would be declared to the parties co cerned. Our readers are aware, that the que the appeal of Dr. Murdock from the act of the Trustees re-moving him from the office of Professor in the Institution. On Monday evening, the Visiters unanimously decided that they find no cause for reversing the decision of the Trus-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Christian Spectator, Oct. 1828, contains—Religions Communications: St. Athanasius. Exposition of 1 Thess. v. 22. The nobleness and duty of supreme Devotion to Christian Principles.—Miscellaneous Communication tions: Strictures on Antipas, touching a settled ministry. Correction of a Reference. Distinguished men in England; R. Hill, E. Irving, R. Hall, G. Burder .- Reviews: Memoir of Urquhart. Life of Rev. J. Hallock. Sermon and Address at the fuseral of Mr. Ashmun. Wainwright's Discourse at Hartford. Griffin's Convention Sermon. Foot's Sermon on False Teachers. Appeal to the temperate in Canada.-Literary and Philosophical Intelligence .- New Publications .- Monthly Record.

New Chemical Text Book .- The Spectator announces that Prof. Silliman is preparing a Text Book, for the use of the classes that attend the Chemical Lectures in Yale College. It will follow the order of those Lectures, and will be adapted to the recitations of these classes.

The Vermont Chroniele, with its removal to Windsor, has undergone other changes. It is enlarged, has a new type, and is much improved in appearance. Mr. J. C. Al-lea is now printer and proprietor, and Mr. Trary continues as Editor. We trust the paper will now receive that liberal-patronage which it has long and richly merited; but which, it appears, has not heretofore been extended to it.

We are President our predik would not the Preside the New E It had no we have no He is not u Mr. Adam virtue, and

As Forei formed in N ized into an gether with county, are meeting-hou instant, at I Auxiliary to Deputation assist in the

A meetin chasetts Sali Thursday ne Sabbath Sel eral Street, transacted, ARTE The No

Braintree at ty, on Monda At 20 clo At 20 cto place, the Association The Socia and two Del with the As the Conference to and the Conj

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MESSES. this subject s Register of t or correct, a self a " Corre regard to my and every a stand ready demand it, " Mr. Turner's If Mr. Turner's If Mr. Turner, previsiv hold maye Turner, ast case. But, Mr. Turner's ch that? The U de novo, into installation. Is not this a pner was now, this council we I did not direviously a chur of word at the others, into a his part, and consider hims forward at the others, into a his part, and consider hims forward at the others, into a his part, and consider hims forward, and says place where he of these assert are not his vone ered Mr. Turne authority for it to his hate inset he II h June was not previously a chur of these assert are not his vone ered Mr. Turne and six vone ered Mr. Turne was, let it be a bership ance? Well, then, sion, was not pnot yet baptian What, an Ord religion, nor yes saliats had a ce I have been ac suppose that the in which other wrong, I conce it, but let the upon public recumit and act upon Hore the case ir rians nust prom But what evid member of a chume to say, that he person who pres Turner at his im Mr. Turner had give the precise was, that a subsplace in Mr. Twhich, he (Mr. 7 which, he (Mr. 7 council one he in the mr. Twhich, he (Mr. 7 council one he in the mr

had authorized it in the public prin but has taken el without a sacrifi thirty years, cont There are one "Corrector," that is mistaken in as that worshipped came to pass in mistaken. "The nected with them, into Unitarian his wreek behind." ciety—man, wone ed by hundreds o as he stiles himse deny, why did he tanguage, (for he shopes it may avaitrying to get awa one or two individuateaded the Orthbe, to support see lie hid under such among the number of the New Congroun." What is thincorporation who Some of the pillar that number. To Orthodox, Their thodoxy as Universalists Such is the correct

Again—since the with the subject of to June, in his note of June, in his notice a permanent fund on power in the Unitary his piece, I observe the whole matter remousey is there holdes this pretended fund displeased that I sugare and says. In me complaint from a I ask. He continue voluntary." What I niturian meeting-he 7000? He adds, and understood be. and understood by a since we are told the the perce? I susp " management." an management," and management," and imaself. But further complaint from any plaint from subscribe and, as they now co-instead of being rain

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SCHOOLS. his "Letters from Europe," these excellent schools. ion in any of my letters

I have been interested to ob-judgment they are conducted, ch even an infant mind is here understand they have already ed States, and I am sure they meet the warm approbation pions parent, and I may add,

or the Boston Recorder. ACHER'S LIBRARY. long been a deside Sabbath School instr

eachers in Sabbath Schools, syvations on the religious in-with reference to Sabbath The high character of all already known. The last, in, Christian Martyrs, and been issued by the A. S. S.

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Ag't. Mass. S. S. Union TION.

erected for the use of the ham, was dedicated on the vices were as follows, In-Mr. Fairchild of Boston; by the Rev. Mr. Burser by the Rev. Mr. Burser by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, 28, 17. Hone dreadful but the house of God,—Concluding Prayer by the evening a very impressRev. Mr. Green of Boston orthy of remark, that only since the Parish voted to, and to erect a New Oie. Subsisted among the memocoecdings in building their Hymn, suggested by Gen, sung on, the occasion.

Lord !] or'd,

CESTER COUNTY. s in all the churches of the uld have been 1422, instead

Society.—The anniversary of ng, at Dr. Channing's Church, eresting occasion. Rev. Mr. ermon from Job xxix: 12, 13,

Board of Visiters of the , who were convened for 26th ult., continued in sesinst., when they adje city on the 13th. It is unthe board, after hearing the of counsel, separated, to form ut concert; and that their ren in sealed, and opened declared to the parties con re, that the question was of m the act of the True Professor in the Inst the decision of the Trus-

ICATIONS. Oct. 1828, contains - Reli-Athunanius. Exposition of and duty of supreme Devoсоня Совыший sed men in England; G. Burder .- Reviews: Me-J. Hallock. Sermon and Ashmun. Wainwright's ffin's Convention Set rs. Appeal to the tempetophical Intelli-Monthly Record.

a Text Book, for the use mical Lectures in Yale of those Lectures, and will these classes.

ith its removal to Windsor, to is enlarged, has a new openzance. Mr. J. C. Alor, and Mr. Trury continues as will now receive that liberal, and richly merited; but which, extended to it.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We are occasionally inquired of, whether our notice of President Adams' violation of the Sabboth is an evidence of our predilections for his competitor. We frankly reply, No: if we should cast our votes on the day of election, they would not be for the Jackson ticket. Our strictures on the President's conduct, in common with a large portion of the New England papers, had respect to the powerful influence of a bad example, set by a gentleman high in office.—
It had no bearing upon the election. And the reasons why we have not consured General Jackson also, are obvious. He is not now in office; and as a candidate, he had not, like Mr. Adams, furnished any special and recent occasion for animadversion. We are not politicians: we are friends of virtue, and enemies of immoral practices; and no elevation virtue, and enemies of immoral practices; and no elevation can place a fellow citizen out of the reach of our observa-

NOTICES.

As Foreign Missionary Associations have recently been formed in Norfolk County, which have not yet been organized into an Auxiliary, the members of such Associations, together with Chergymen and other friends of Missions in the county, are respectfully invited to meet in Dedham, in the meeting-house of the first Church, on Wednesday, the 22ti instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary to the American Board of Foreign Missions. A Deputation from the Board is expected to be present and assist in the exercises.

Deputation from the Board is expected to be present and assist in the exercises.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, is expected to be holden on Thursday next, 23d inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. in the Sabbath School Depository, in the Baptist Church in Federal Street, Roston. As some important business in to be transacted, a punctual attendance of the Board is requested. ARTEMAS BULLARD, Secretary of M. S. S. U.

ARTEMAS BULLARD, Secretary of M. S. S. U.

The Norfolk Conference of Churches will meet in Braintree at the Meeting-house of Rev. Mr. Storrs' Society, on Monday the 27th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, and at the same place, the "Domestic Missionary Society of Norfolk Association" will hold its Annual Meeting.

The Society is, at present, composed of all the Ministers, and two Delegates from each of the churchee, connected with the Association: and, by advice of the Association, the Conference is called on the day above mentioned, with reference to a contemplated connexion between the Society and the Conference.

JOSIAH BENT, Clerk of Conf.

and Sec'y. of the Society.

Weymouth, Oct. 13, 1828.

For the Boston Recorder. "INSTALLATION AT CHARLTON."

"INSTALLATION AT CHARLTON."

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I sent you my former paper on this subject solely that the public might be informed. In the Register of the 13th Sept. a piece appears trying to explain, or correct, my communication. The author professes himself a "Corrector." But after all his words, I repeat in regard to my own communication of August 8th, that each and every statement therein contained, is true; and I stand ready with the evidence, whenever the public shall demand it, reserving a few items for present remarks, vis. Mr. Turner's previous ordination, church membership, &c. If Mr. Turner was ordained, or was a member of any church, previous to his late installation at Charlton, I hereby hold myself corrected, and humbly ask pardon of Mr. Turner, and of all who feel themselves aggrieved in the case. But, this point needs some more explanation from Mr. Turner, or from somebody. First, respecting Mr. Turner's church membership, was I mistaken in regard to that! The Unitarian council stated that they received him de novo, into the church they formed anew at the time of his installation. They received him de novo and baptized him. Is not this a public declaration, on their part, that Mr. Turner was not, previously, a church member? The doings of this council were my authority, in part, for intimating, (for I did not directly assert it.) that Mr. Turner was not previously a church member.—But more, Mr. Turner came forward at the time of his installation, and was formed, with others, into a church, new:—This is certainly saying on his part, and not in words, but by actions, that he did not consider himself in any proper sense a church member before. If he did so consider himself, why not remove his reforward at the time of his installation, and was formed, with others, into a church, mow—This is certainly avoing on his part, and not in words, but by actions, that he did not consider himself in any proper sense a church member before. If he did so consider himself, why not remove his relation from a Universalist church, to this Unitarian church! Now after this twofold declaration, is to of the Council, and 2d, of Mr. Turner himself, I ask the public if I was without authority for intimating that Mr. Turner was not, previous to his law installation, a church member.—Having thus, on the 11th June last, by a public act of his, declared that he was not previously a church member, he now comes forward, and says he has been a member of a church in every place where he has been settled in the ministry!! For the last of these assertions, the council who installed Mr. Turner, are not his vouchers; for the first, they are. If they considered Mr. Turner, in any proper sense a church member, and his vouchers; for the first, they are. If they considered Mr. Turner, in any proper sense a church member, not yet baptized, I certainly supposed he was not ordained. What, an Ordained Minister, who was not a professor of religion, nor yet a baptized person!! I knew the Universition, was not previous to his installation, a church member, not yet baptized, I certainly supposed he was not ordained. What, an Ordained Minister, who was not a professor of religion, nor yet a baptized person!! I knew the Universition, and they considered it or dimaton, in the sense in which other Protestant denominations hold it. If I was wrong, I concede my mistake, (having stated the ground of it.) but let the world know, and let this instance be placed upon public record as proof of the point, that I the person who presented the Right-hand of Pellowship to Mr. Turner sellent I was not been been this is sectain. Now the person who presented the Right-hand of Pellowship to Mr. Turner sellent is such as a section of the point of it was, that the as no

prace in Mr. Turner's had become a Unitarian. Now the Council ought not to have stated this, unless Mr. Turner had authorized it. But Mr. Turner now declares, as is stated in the public prints, that he has not changed his sentiments, but has taken charge of the Unitarian concern at Charlton, without a sacriface of the principles for which he has, these thirty years, contended. What does this mean?

There are one or two particulars in the remarks of this "Corrector," that must here be noticed. He thinks Semel is mistaken in asserting that all the congregation or society that worshipped in the Old Meeting-house, left it when it came to pass into Unitarian hands." No, Semel is not mistaken. "The original church and the coagregation connected with them, when the Old Meeting-house came to pass into Unitarian hands, withdrew from it, Iearing "not a vereck bekind."" "Not an individual of the church or society—man, woman or child, remained;" as can be proved by hundreds of witnesses. See how this "Corrector," as he stiles himself, misquotes my language. If he meant to deny, why did he not deny what I asserted. He varies my language, (for he is very careful to quote it correctly when he hopes it may avail him,) to answer a purpose of his. He is

The Woodstock Baptist Association, Vt. is very large, as he stiles himself, misquotes my language. If he meant to deny, why did he not deny what I associated. He varies ny language, (for he is very careful to quote it correctly when he hopes it may avail him,) to answer a purpose of his. He is trying to get away from my statement on the ground that the post of may avail him,) to answer a purpose of his. He is trying to get away from my statement on the ground that the post of the p

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Worcester County Bible Society was held at Fitchburg, Sept. 11th. Gov. Lincola presided. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Ruthand. The Society distributed 68 Bibles and 14 Testaments, the year past; and has a pernament fund of \$1000. ** \$200 in the hands of the Trenaurer. "They have supplied the poor and destitute of the county as for as their wants have been discovered." But we are not told how actively and minutely they have "searched out" the existing wants. There must be in that extensive county a large number of destitute families, while the wealth of the county is abundantly able to supply them. We should have been grafifes, if the Society had resolved at their late meeting to investigate and supply their whole ground within the present year.

Rhode Island.—The R. I. Bible Society has resolved, that the destitute of that 'State shall be supplied with Bibles within one year.

The Quebec Bible Society and the Ladies' Bible Society Reld a general meeting Sept. 8th, at which the Rev. J. West attended, as an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. "The uncenng appears to have been one of unusual interest.—U. C. Herald.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society held its 8th annual meeting Sept. 10th and Mr. West attended.—The report gave a very interesting detail of the operations of the Society; it stated that 1865 copies of the scripture's had been issued from the Depository during the last year; that the means of distributing the Bible were much facilitated by the assistance of numerous Branch Societies, helding connexion with the ceatral Society in Montreal, and concluded with an expression of gratitude to the Divine Providence for the good the Institution has already been the means of effecting.—ib.

Chiltenden County, Vi. Supplied.—The Bible Society of this county resolved, at its organization in March last, that all the destitute in their limits should be suppided before the amount meeting in September. At the meeting on the 24th ult. it was found that the work had been accomplished,

dren's lips; and the result has been the hopeful conversion of many parents.

The Monroe (County) Sabbath School Union, held its anniversary at Rochester, Sept. 23d. A procession was formed, consisting of 1527 scholars and 271 teachers. The exercises were in Court Square. There were prayers and several addresses, and a hymn was singly by the scholars, in which many of the vast concearse of spectators joined.

Portland Sabbath School Union.—The members of the several scholar connected with this Union, to the number of from 1000 to 1200, were collected together on Wednesday last, in Congress Street, and conducted thence to the meeting house of the second parish—presenting both on their march, and in the sanctuary, one of the most lovely and engaging spectacles, upon which the eye of the philanthropist or the Christian can look. The Rev. Mr. Thrasher read the scriptures and prayed. An address was delivered by Mr. William Cutter.—C. Mirror.

The Nova Scotis Baptist Association contains thirty churches, 17 ordained ministers, 6 licensed preachers, and 1772 members; baptised the last year 334. In several of the churches, a very pleasing attention to religion has existed; particularly in Cornwallis, Chester, Waterford, Yarmouth, and Granville Street, Halifax. Yarmouth church has received 186.—The brethren of this Association are taking vigorous measures for the establishment of a Literary and Theological Seminary. It is to have two objects; the preparation of pions young men for the ministry, and the supply of means for the general instruction of youth in every class of society. A N. S. Baptist Education Society is also organized.—[Watchman abr.

The Woodstock Baptist Association, Vt. is very large, embracing 25 churches, and nearly 300 [probably 2000] communicants. From many of the churches the most cheering intelligence was received, experially from Newport and Cornish, N. H. and Mount Itolly, in Vermont, in which

ere were not one or two who appeared anxious to talk on subject of religion; some are deeply concerned." Ib.

Liberality.—John W. Hundley, Esq. has given obliga-tions to pay \$600 annually for seven years, to the Presbyte-rian Education Society of Kentucky, to educate ten young men for the gospel ministry. He had but lately given \$1000 to endow a scholarship.

Beneficence.—John Fleetwood Marsh, Esq. who died a few days since in East-Chester, West-Chester County, has bequeathed, among other legacies, Ten Thousand Dollars to the American Bible Society; and also one-third of the residuum of his personal estate after said legacies are paid, the amount of which is yet unknown. All doubts concerning the validity of the will, we understand, are now removed.—N. Y. Obs.

cerning the validity of the will, we understand, are now removed.—N. Y. Obs.

Removed, &c.—The Mirror says, that the Rev. Jonathan
Greenleaf has been dismissed from the pastoral office in
Wells, to become preacher to the Seamen in Boston, and
General Agent of the Seamen's Friend Society.—Also, that
the Rev. Jonathan Cogawell has, in consequence of the failure of his health, requested a dismission from Saco; and
the people there have invited the Rev. S. Johnson, late of
Alna.—The Philadelphian states that the Rev. Dr. Skinner has accepted the invitation of his former church in Philadelphia, to resume the charge of them when his health
shall permit. He will travel southward for some months to
come.

We understand that the Rev. Beriah Green, of Brandon We understand that the Rev. Beriah Green, of Brandon, Vermont, has given a negative answer to the call from the Presbyterian church in Allen-street, New York, agreably to the advice of an Ecclosiastical Conneil to whom the matter was referred.

The Rev. Isaac Chase, pastor of the Baptist Church in Provost-street, New-York, is about to xisit South America for the benefit of his health.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained in Ponnfret, Vt. Sept. 24th, the Rev. Joseph Marsh, as Pastor of the Congregational Church in that town; and the Rev. Josaphan Eavitt, and John A. Avery, as Evangelists. The Rev. P. Taylor, of Bridgewater, introduced the Public Exercises, by Invocation and reading of the Scriptures—the Rev. S. Delano, of Hartland, Offered the Introductory Prayer—the Rev. Prof. Howe, of Dartmouth College, preached the Sermon, from I. Cor. 3: 12—16—the Rev. S. Bacom, of Sharon, gave the Charge—the Rev. S. Gascon, of Sharon, gave the Charge—the Rev. S. Bacom, of Sharon, gave the Charge—the Rev. J. Richards, of Woodstock, expressed the Fellowship of the Churches—the Rev. A. Hazen, of Hartford, addressed the Church of the Rev. A. Hazen, of Hartford, addressed the Church of the many "waste places" in Windsor County, all of which, the churches in our county, promised last month, under God, "to rise and build," before the close of the year 1829; at least, to see them supplied with a Pastor, provided a number sufficient could be obtained. The settlement of Mr. Marsh, is certainly an auspicious beginning.

Com. for the Vt. Chron.

Installed, Oct. 1, over the Church at Litchfield-Corner, Me. Rev. David Starrer. The Introductory Prayer by Rev. A. Mead.—Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Tappan.—Installing Prayer, by Rev. D. Thurston,—Charge, by Rev. E. Gillet D. D.,—Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Jo. Goss.—Address to the Church and People by Rev. Daniel Lovejoy, and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. Jonn. Belden. All those friends of true religion and regular order, who are acquainted with the circumstances of the Church at Litchfield, and with the manner in which public worship has been supported among that people for 48 years, will rejoice, that they at latt behold their pastor, and are perfectly united in assisting liberally according to their ability in his support. Perhaps no Church in this state has heretofore done more, according to their ability in his support. Perhaps no Church in thi

able than themselves.—Com. for the Mirror.

Installed over the first Congregational Church and Society in New Gloucester, Me. Oct. 1, Rev. Benjamis
Rice. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Durham. Sernon by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of Gorham, from 1.
John 4: 7, "Every one that loveth, is born of God, and knoweth God." Installing Prayer by Ros. Mr. Merrill, of Freeport. Charge, by Rev. Mr. Hobart, of N. Yarmouth, Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Peckham, of Gray. Address to the Church and Society by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Minot. Couclading Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Poland.—ib. On the 30th ult. the Rev. Mr. Kissaw was Installed in

On the 30th ult. the Rev. Mr. Kissaw was Installed in the pastoral Charge of the Reformed Dutch Church of Jerusalem, town of Bethlohem, N. Y.—The Sermon was preached by Rev. John Ladlow, D. D. of Albany, and the Charge to the People and Pastor was given by Rev. Mr. Fort.

On the 2nd inst. the Rev. Isaac M'ILLYAISE was Installed over the Presbyterian Church of Lansingburg, N. Y. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Prine, from Gen. 28:—17. The Rev. Mr. Tucker gave the Charge to the People.

In St. Stephens Church, city of New-York, the Rev. Ax-

TOINE VERREN has been admitted to the order of Priests also instituted Rector of the French Church des St. Esprit

also instituted Rector of the French Church des St. Esprit.

The neat edifice recently erected by Episcopalians in Ashfield, and called St. John's Church, was consecrated on Friday last to the worship of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. A. V. Griswold. The Deed of Consecration was read by the Rev. Titus Strong of Greenfield; morning Prayers were offered by Rev. Joseph Muenscher, of Northhampton, and an appropriate Sermon was delivered by the Bishop.

On the 8th inst. a new Baptist Meeting House was dedicated at Reading, and Mr. JOSEPH M. DRIVER ordained Pastor of the church and society. Sermon by the Rev. H. Jackson, of Charlestown. The house will accommodate about 400 hearers, and cost about \$2000.

Oct. 2d, a new Baptist Meeting House was dedicated in Athol, Ms. Sermon by Rev. E. Andrews, of Templeton.—The Church, when formed 15 years ago, had 22 members; it now has 114.

Oct. 8th, a new Baptist Meeting House and Addicated in Actor of the Church of the Service Meeting House was dedicated in Athol, Ms. Sermon by Rev. E. Andrews, of Templeton.—

a new Baptist Meeting House was dedicated at Oct. 8th, a new Baptist Meeting House was dedicated at Weston, Ms. Sermon by Rev. E. Williams.

The New Chapel at Squam Parish, Gloucester, Ms. was dedicated on Thursday last. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Foote. Rev. Messra. Hildreth, Jewet and Curtis took part in the Oct. 8th.

The Suffolk Association will hold their next me

in Charlestown, at the house of the Rev. Dr. Fay, on Tuc day, Oct. 28th. S. Green, Scribe pro tem.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

War in Turkey.—There is very little news from the theatre of war. The rejort of an armistice appears to have been unfounded. Schemla is still invested by the Russians; who have also made a descent upon Varna, without immediate results. The Russian Emperor had left his army, on a short visit to his family at Odessa. There were aglications of attempts on the part of Britain, to make a separate peace with Turkey.

It is said after the Egyptians in the Morea obtained a sup-ply of provisions, Ibrahim seemed to have forgotten his promise to evacuate the country.

The true way of spelling the name of the Turkish fortress, sometimes written Chounda, is said to be Tachoundiese! The London Atlas says—" We should expect such a place to be impregnable." The French Government has sent presses, types, editors and printers, to establish a newspaper in the Morea, to be called the Courier of the East.

called the Courier of the East.

The late Emperor Napoleon's son has been appointed a captain in the Emperor of Austrin's own regi, cent.

It was reported at Lisbon Aug. 16, that France was about to offer to the Emperor of Brazil to re-conquer Portugal for his daughter, if England would not do it.

A letter from Fayal, of Sept. 5, received in this city, states that a revolution in the government had taken place there, and Don Mignel had been proclaimed King. The Governor had fled, and the island remained tranqual.

The Retitish have sout the above of war Chantielers. Cant.

The British have sent the sloop of war Chanticleer, Capt. Foster, on a voyage of discovery to New South Shetland, and towards the South Pole. One principal object of the expedition is, however, to mark the vibrations of the pendulum in different places, with a view to ascertain the true figure of the earth, and what variations there are in the law

DOMESTIC.

The U. S. squadron which lately sailed from New York, put into New London on the 5th inst. and sailed on the 7th—the Hudson for Brazila.

Gov. Cass and Col. Menard have just purchased, of the Indians, another million and a half of acres of land for the United States.

Gov. Case and Col. Menard have just purchased, of the Indians, another million and a half of acres of land for the United States.

A new route has been surveyed for the transportation of the mail between Mobile and New Orleans, by which the distance is reduced thirty miles.

A writer in the Plymoth Memorial states that three miles digging will unite the wates of Plymouth harbar with Taunton River.

Some extraordinary instances of the superiority of American Naval Gunnery are given in the London Chronicle.

The House of Assembly of New York has adopted a provision which exempts all females from imprisonment on any process, when the action is founded upon contract. An amendment was also adopted, excluding from the gaol limits, in any county, every theatre or circus, or any building used as such.

mendment was also adopted, excluding from the gaot tunits, in any county, every theatre or circus, or any building used as such.

Russell vs. Hunt.—This long contested case was decided in New-York on Saturday, by the return of a verdict of guilty against the defendant.

Great Despatch.—A gentleman who left this city one morning last week, in the Heaj. Franklin, stopped some time in N. York, and reached Albany, a distance of about 320 miles, in time to take tea, on the evening of the next day.

By the survey of the Boston and Hudson Rail Road, it will pass through Berkshire, Mass. at an elevation of 1,440 feet above the Connecticut, and 1,477 above the Hudson. The friends of the work are sanguine of success.

Two thousand acres have been fixed on in the State of New-York as the jail limits for imprisoned debtors, in counties hereafter to be established.

Rail Road in New York.—Surveys have been made for a rail road between Albany and Schenectady, and a route ascertained in a straight line of 14 miles, without any deviation whatever.

Worcester Coal Mine.—Col. Binney is digging and examining the coal mine at Worcester; and the Yeonan says, the most skeptical are now beginning to yield their doubts to the evidence which is forced upon them, of the existence there of coal of a good quality and in great abundance.

istence there of coal of a good quality and in great abundance.

In September, seventy or eighty citizens returned to Missouri from a profusible trading expedition to New Mexico. Two of the party, captain Daniel Munro, and a son of captain Lennel C. M'Nees, were killed by the Indians.

tain Leanuel C. M'Nece, were killed by the Indians.

Singular Fishery.—On the 6th inst., as we learn by the Christian Mirror, a school of large fish entered Harps-well river, and were driven into a cove, where the water was shallow, pursued by 60 or 80 people. Here, after a violent attack, 22 men (the successful part of the assailants,) killed 71 fish; being the whole school, with the exception of several that had been shot and sunk in the river. It is expected they will yield 75 barrels of oil, worth from 600 to 700 dollars. The fish nearly resembles the Delphinus Orea, or Grampus. The largest was 22 feet in length, and 18 in circumference; the young, still at the breast, were 7 or 8 feet in length.

The number of barrels of Flour, entered on the Eric Canal, for the east, in the summer of 1827, to the first of Oct.

al, for the cast, in the summer of 1827, to the first of Oct. was 293,248; in the same period of the last summer, 254,271; making a diminution of 38,977 barrels. The diminution is p. obably owing in part to the demand in the Canada markets.

markets.

Upwards of \$4,000,000 are invested in a Manufacturing Establishment in Lowell—and a Canal is making for water privileges for 12 more factories.

News-Boats are now employed at great expense in the harbor of New-York, to obtain early news from vessels bound in. The first was provided by the proprietor of the Journal of Commerce, who will not send it out upon the Sabbath.

Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. Woods, with his family arrived at Lexington, Ky. on the 27th ult. and has entered on the duties of his appointment as President of Transylvania University. His inauguration was to take place on Tuesday last.

Since the last commencement, 95 freshmen have been matriculated at Virginia University.

A public meeting was lately held in Schenectady, at which the Rev. Dr. Nott presided, for the purpose of adopting measures for "the education of the young colored population of that city."

Prince Abduhl Rahahman.—After an address at Spring field, on the 5th inst, a collection of \$184 was taken, t aid this unfortunate Prince in redeening his family from

The Richmond Family Visitor states, that a Presbyterian

The Richmond Family Visitor states, that a Presbyterian clergyman in Virginia, who is laboring in a wide moral warte without a salary, and whose property consists almost entirely in slaves, (valued at from \$3000 to \$4000,) has offered to liberate them all, as soon as the American Colonization Society can find means to transport them to Liberia. A Savings Bank has just been opened at Plymouth. On the first day \$1031 were received, from 20 depositors, belonging to 3 towns.

At a Court in New-York, a person who had \$2000 or 3000 worth of property attached for a debt of \$200, and sold at nuction, and his business broken up, has recovered \$5000 damages.

Reformation in Nova Scotia-----We learn from the Picton Colonial Patriot, that the frame of a large dwelling house has been raised at West River without the use of runs, which 10 or 12 years ago would have required 8 or 10 gallons. The work was well done, "while neither abusive language, nor profuse swearing was heard, no black eyes nor drunkon men seen; but peace and friendship pervading the concourse."

Abraham Calbaths, Thomas Rand and Erastus Leonard, were indicted for selling liquor in the street near the malls, on the reciprocal trainings last work and were received.

ng and Intemperance

Two shares have lately been sold in the Federal Street Theatre, Boston, the par value of which has been \$1000, for \$450.—[Newburyport Herald.

for \$450.—[Newborryport Herald.]

Muster.—On Thursday last, an attempt was made to bring out the troops in this County, composing Gen Ward's Brigade. The unpopularity of the present militia system was in this instance abundantly tested. We are informed that all who could avail themselves of the provision of the law which exempts those living more than fifteen miles from the place of a Brigade Review from attendance, did so, and that very few of the troops composing the Rochester and Scituate Regiments were on parade. Plymouth Mem.

Escape.—The Detroit Gazette gives an account of a boy who incurred great peril while harrowing, in consequence of a yoke of oxen taking fright and running while he was fixing the key of the yoke. He supported himself some time on the yoke and afterwasds hung by the chain, about fifty rods. He then fell, and the harrow, loaded with a heavy log paised over him, cutting the skirts of a strong new blanket coat, completely off. He arose uninjured, and without even the slightest contains upon his person.

Stage Accident.—On the 7th inst. as the mail stage be-

Stage Accident .- On the 7th inst. as the mail stage be-Stage Accurate.—var the Internation of the Star was passing the Narrows, five miles below Owego village, the carriage slid from the road, and was precipitated several feet below, with five passengers.—No injury was sustained except to the carriage, which was made a complete wreck.

We understand that in the violent S. W. gale on Monday fearness a considerable protion of the State Prison wall.

afternoon, a considerable portion of the State Prison wall, at Charlestown, was blown down. Your of the prisoners, who were in the yard at the time, attempted to escape, but [all] retired to their cells quietly. We understand a barn in Spring-street, Roxbury, with 50

We understand a barn in Spring-street, Roxbury, with 30 tons of hay, and 100 bashels of corn, was burnt on Friday night last—supposed to have been set on fire by an incendiarry—The property belonged to Mr. Seth Whiting.—Pallud.

In the N.York Marine Court last week, Benjamine Oakley, a seaman, obtained a verdiet of one thousand dollars against Capt. Robert Lewis, of the brig John Noble, for crued treatment at Pernambuco in the spring of 1827.

M. Brown Robert Robert of Exeter, Bank, has

Maßone Briggs, the third robber of Exeter Bank, has mannone briggs, me thru robber of raceig mank, has escaped punishment in New-Hampshire, because there was legal evidence only of his receiving the stolen momey in Rhode Island. When other evidence was coming to fight, the offered to restore 6000 dollars more, which he has done. The bank has now recovered almost the entire sum which

Capt. Lindsay, of the schr. Sally-Ann, arrived at New-York, in 32 days from Port an Prince, reports, that a few days previous to his sailing, one of Boyer's generals and two of the principal merchants of that place were shot, for having made an attempt on the life of the President.—N. Y. pa. British Provinces.—The King has appointed Lt. Gen. Sir James Kempt, to be Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brumwick and the Island of Prince Edward. He has also appointed Sir John Colborne to be 1st. Gov. of U. Canada; and Sir Peregrise Maithand to be La. Gov. of N. Scotia and its dependencies.

Maj. Gen. Sir John Colborne, the settly appointed Governor of Upper Cunada, with his family, has arrived at New York.

Blackstone Canal completed.—On the 7th inst: the Lady Carriageton arrived at Worcester; being the first boat which passed through the Blackstone canal. The boat was freighted with salt and corn. Its arrival was hailed with very demonstration of joy.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES,

In this city, Mr. Sidney Bartlett, to Miss Caroline Louisa, daughter of John Pratt, Esq.; Mr. James G. Carney, to Miss Clarissa Willett; Mr. John Davis, to Miss Elizabeth S. Brown; Mr. Edward B. Stodder, to Miss Sarah R. Neal; Mr. Lewis Coffer, to Miss Lacy P. Cook; Mr. Benejamin Baxton, to Miss Emily R. Hooper; Col. Josiah Russell, to Mrs. Mary Ingrahau; Mr. Crocker Wilder, jr. to Miss Mary Ann Spooner.

In Charlestowa, Dr. Anson Hooker, to Miss Elizabeth Parker.—In Dorchester, Mr. Archibald Dunmore, to Miss Betsey Jewell.—In Canton, Capt. Elizabethactane, to Miss Eliza Capen.—In New-Bedford, Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, jr. to Miss Mary Russell; Mr. John Farrar, to Miss Eliza Rotch, daughter of Benjamin Rotch, Esq.—In Portsmooth, Mr. William Dawson; jr. of Baltimore, to Miss Harriet T. Fernald.—In Gorham, Me. Dr. Wm. H. Peabody, to Miss Harnah March.

In Penhecke, N. H. by Roy, A. Burghey, Rey. Cobsist.

Hannah March. In Pembroke, N. H. by Rev. A. Burnham, Rev. Calvid. N. Ransom, of Marietta, Ohio, to Miss Susan Gale, of the

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. James Riley, 56; Mr. John Keyes, 40; Mr. Lewis Wright, 21; Mrs. Elizabeth Watts, 88; Mr. Wm. Langley 46; Mrs. Abigail Fetherbee, 23; Capt. James Wylie, 48; Mrs. Miry Curits, 56, widow of Mr. Thomas Curtis; Mr. Thomas Dawes, 46; Wm. Henry, son of Mr. Wm. Howe, 20.

In Cambridge Port, on Sabbath morning last, Dr. James Wm. Howe, 20.

In Cambridge Port, on Sabbath morning last, Dr. James P. Chapers, 46, son of the Rev. Dr. Chaplin, of Groton, a pious and-neeful man. His loss will be deeply felt.

In Charlestown, N. H. Ann Sigourney, daughter of Mr. Geo. Bond, of this city, 10.—th Mitton, Mrs. Sarah Amorry, wife of Mr. Francis Amory, 52.—In Dedham, Mr. Henry Smith, 83.—In Weston, Mrs. Elizabeth Yarnold, 67, daughter of the tate Capt. Robert Clade.—In Hinglam, Mr. Moses Sprague, 79; Doct. Henry Beal, 23, a graduate of Harvard in 1825.

In Cobasset, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Persis Hall.—In Northborough, Capt. Timothy Brigham, XCIII years. He served in the French and Revolutionary wars; and could well remember the events of fourscore years. At Mendon, Oct. 7th, Mr. Ephraim Lee, formerly of Doughas, 49.—At Doughas, Sept. 28, Mr; Benjamin Dudley, r. 44.—In Winchendon, Samuel Prentiss, Eq. 65.—In North Brookfield, Mrs. Ruth Hale, wife of Hon. Thomas Hale, 84.—At Fall River, on the 6th inst. Cornelhus, infant son of Rev. Pardon G. Seabury, 5 months.

In Manchester, N. H. Mrs. Phebe, consort of Capt. Elisha Quinby, 59.—In Keene, Widow Hannah Dunn, of Chelmsford, Mass. 84.—In Portsmouth, Doct. Benj. P. Kissum, Surgeon in the Navy.

In Hawley, Sept. 29, Mrs. Persis Sears, wife of Mrz. Rowland Sears, Jr. and Oct. 1, Mr. Rowland Sears, Jr. leaving six children all minors,—Fron July 28 to Oct. 1, there were 14 deaths in Hawley, & 6 adults died in 21 days

Rowland Sears, Jr. and Oct. 1, Mr. Rowland Sears, Jr. leaving six children all uninors,—From July 28 to Oct. 1, there were 14 deaths in Hawley, & 6 adults died in 21 days In Berwick, Me. Miss Hannah, youngest daughter of Rev. Joseph Hilliard, 15.—In Rumford, Me. Mr. Benjamin Rolf, 76.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Levi Dickinson, aged 32; and Hannah his wife, in her 34th year, having survived her husband but a few days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

FOR sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 20, Market Street,—Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, third edition.

A Discourse on Meckness. By Matthew Henry.
Memoir of Mrs. Joanna Turner, as exemplified in her Life, Death, and Spiritual Experience. With a Recommendatory Preface, by the Rev. D. Bogue, D. D.
Letters of Christian Sympathy, to Mourners.
Detraction Displayed:—by Amelia Opic.
Pulpit Exchanges between the Orthodox and Unitarians: the design of this Pamphlet is to show that an orthodox minister cannot, without inconsistency, and unfaithfulness to Christ exchange Pulpit services with Unitarians.

Sabbath School Books:—Edwin and Henry, or the Week's Holidays: containing Original, Moral, and Instructive Tales, for the Improvement of Youth. By R. Huish, Esq. F. A. S. First American Edition.
English Mary: or the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity, together with the Village Nurse. By Mrs. Sherwood.
The Pink Tippet: or the Contrast in Sabbath Scholars Displayed. By Mrs. Sherwood.
The Christian Almanac, for the year 1829, containing the usual quantity of interesting and useful matter; by the hundred, dozen, or single copy.

P. & W. have just received a complete assortment of the superior Bibles and Testanants published by the American Bible Society,—of various sizes, quality, and binding.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS. PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, Boston, and E. &. G. MER-RIAM, Brookfield, have just published "THE AMERICAN READER: containing extracts suited to excite a love of sci-ence and literature, to refine the taste, and to improve the moral character. Designed for the use of schools." Price

sold at nuction, and his business broken up, has recovered \$5000 damages.

Reformation in Nova Scotia----We learn from the Picton Colonial Patriot, that the frame of a large dwelling house has been raised at West River without the use of runs which 10 or 12 years ago would have required 8 or 10 gallons. The work was well done, "while neither abusive language, nor profane swearing was heard, no black eves nor drunken men seen; but peace and friendship pervading the concourse."

Abraham Calbaths, Thomas Rand and Erastus Leonard, were indicted for selling liquor in the street near the malk, on the regimental trainings last week, and were severally fined \$6, 66 and costs, it being the lowest fine in the power of the Court. The costs make the amount over \$15.

Public Vices.—A gentleman of the city of New York, has issued proposats for publishing a new weekly paper, to entitled the "Citizen of the World, and Christian Patriot," whose object shall be to attack iniquity in high places; to expose the evils of Theatres, Lotterries, Sabbath-breaking and Intemperance.

sable: and that the usefulness of the book must greatly deper sable; and that the usefulness of the book must greatly depend on its containing pieces adapted to correct the monotonous drawl, so frequently heard in the reading of school boys.— More lessons of this character have been inserted than are usually found in similar collections. It is hoped that these considerations will secure the work

a candid examination from those who take an interest in t subject of education.

3w. October 15, 1828.

*

Subject of education.

3w. October 15, 1828.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—REMOVAL—
NEW ESTABLISHMENT, &c.

JAMES E. COOLEX has taken into copartnership
SAMUEL G. DRAKE, and removed into the New-England Public Sale Room, recently erected No. 46, Washington Street, a few doors north of State Street, where the subscribers have the most splendid establishment of the bind, in this city. Their Room is about fifty feet by norty—well lighted, high in the walls, with a very spacious entrance in front—litted fip in the neatest and most approved style, wild scabs, and every convenience for—the confortable reception of spectators, as well as for the most advantageous display of almost every description of Merchandize. A room like theirs, for exching sales of Books, Stationary, Prints, Engravings, &c. where gentlemen can be soft and comfortable, appears long to have been wanting.—No pains or expense will be spared on the part of the subscribers to manage it to the entire satisfaction of their friends and the public, from whom patronage, in proportion to their desire to please, promptness and attention to business, is very respectfully solicited.

The Auction and Commission Business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of COOLEY & DRAKE. Liberal advances in cash will be made on goods consigned for sale, and all invoices closed as soon as consistent with the interest of the owner. Sales of Furniture, Groceries, &c. will be attended to with promptness, and very thankfully received.

Oct. 17. 4w SAMUEL G. DRAKE.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-to wit: DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—to wit:

(L. s.)

District Ctrk's Office.

Be it remembered, that on the Twensieth day of September, A. D. 1828, in the Fifty Third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Flag & Gould, of the said District, have deposited in this Office the title of a book the right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following, to wit:

A Manual Makendal Proprietors

Words sollowing, to wit:

A Manual Hebrew and English Lexicon, including
the Biblical Chaldee,
Designed particularly for Beginners. By Josiah W. Gibbs,
A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature in YaleCollege, Coan-A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature in YaleCollege, CoanIn Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United
States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to
the authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the
times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled "An
Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of learning, by recuring the copies of maps,
charts and books to the Authors and Proprietors of such
copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending
the benefits thereof to the Arte of Designing, Engraving
and Etching Historical and other prints.

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Mass.
Obt. 17.

POETRY.

THE END OF ALL THINGS. The following extract is from the close of a poem lately published in London, by Robert Montgomery, on the Omnipresence of the Deity. The Shemield Montgomery, who is a distinguished poet, and one of the most amiable of men, must not be confounded with our present author.

must not be confounded with our present author.

"Ages has awful Time been travelling on,
And all his children to one tomb have gone;
The varied wonders of the peopled earth,
In equal turn, have gloried in their birth:
We live, and toil—we triumph, and decay.—
Thus age on age rolls usperceived away;
And thus 'twill be, till Heaven's last thunder, roar,
And Time and Nature shall exist no more!

And mus 'win lee, in reacters and tumber, or And Time and Nature shall exist no more!

O! say, what Fancy, though endow'd sublime, Can picture truly that tremendous time, When the last sun shall blaze upon the sea, And earth be dash'd into eternity!
A cloudy mantle will enwrap that sun Whose face so many worlds have gazed upon!
The placid moon, beneath whose pensive beam We all have loved to wander and to dream, Dyed into blood shall glare from pole to pole, And light the airy tenperts as they roll!
And those sweet stars, that, like familiar eyes, Are wont to smile a welcome from the skies, Thick as the bail drops, from their depths will boun And far terrific meteors flash around!—
But while the skies are shatter'd by the war Of planet, moon, rent cloud, and down shot star,—Supendous wreck below!—a burning world!
As if the flames of bell were on the winds unfurl'd!

Around the horison wheels one furnace blaze, Streetiers be black beavers with invariant rows:

Supendous wreek below!—a burning world!

As if the flames of hell were on the winds unfurl'd!

Around the horison wheels one furnace bluze,

Streaking the black heavens with gigantic rays:

Now bursting into wizard phant ans bright,

And now immingled in a sea of light!

Till ramping hurricanes unroll on high,

And whirl the fire clouds quivering through the sky;

Like sea foam dash'd upon a mountain side,

When the mad winds upon the surges ride.

And, lo! the Sea, along her ruin'd shore

The white waves gallop with delirious roar!

Till Ocean, in her agonizing throe,

Bounds, swells and sinks like leaping hills of snow!

While downward tombling crags and torrents sweep,

And n ow, while shadowy worlds career around,

While mountains tremble, and while earthquakes sound

Who shall we turn our terror stricken eye,

To gaze upon the fire throned Deity?

Hark! from the deep of beaven, a trumpet sound!

Thunders the dizry universe around!

From north to south, from east to west it rolls,

A blast that summons all created souls!

As swift as ripples rise upon the deep,

The sea has heard it!—coiling up with dread,

Myriads of mortals flash from out her bed!

The graves fly open, and, with awful strife,

The dust of ages startles into life!

All who have breath'd, or moved, or seen, or felt;

All shey around whose cradles kingdons knelt;

Tyrants and warriors, who career'd in blood;

The grave the changeless and eternal doom!

Now, while the universe is wrapt in fire,

Ere yet the splendid ruin shall expire,

To hear the changeless and eternal doom?

To hear the changeless and eternal doom?

Now, while the universe is wrapt in fire,
Ere yet the splendid ruin shall expire,
Beneath a canopy of thame behold,
With glitt'ring banners at His feet unroll'd
Earth's Judge!—around seraphic minstrels throng,
Breathing o'er golden harps celestial song;
While melodies aerial and sublime
Weave a wild death dirge o'er departing Time!
Imagination! furl thy wings of fire,
And on Eternity's dread brink expire;
Vain would thy red and raging eye behold
Visions of immortality unroll'd!
The last, the fiery chaos hath begun,
Quench'd is the moon! and blacken'd is the sun!
The stars have bounded 'mid the airy roar;
Crush'd lie the recks, and mountains are no more;
The deep unbosom'd, with tremendous gloom
Yawas on the ruin, like creation's tosnts!
And lo! the living harvest of the earth,

And lo! the living harvest of the earth,
Reap'd from the grave to share a second birth
Millions of eyes, with one deep dreadful stare,
Gaze upward through the burning realms of air;
While shapes, and shroads, and ghastly features gleam,
Like lurid snow flakes in the moonlight beam.

Like lurid snow flakes in the moonlight beam.

And see! amid the skies' terrific glare,
Like a wild planet wheeling through the air,
The Eternal Spirit, on a fiery car,
Cleaves through the clouds and blazes from afar!
And, like an ocean vollied from his throne,
Roars the deep thunder of His judgment tone!—
Wing'd on the wind, and warbing hymns of love,
Behold the blessed soar to realms above;
The cursed with hell uncover'd to their eye,
Slake, shriek, and vanish in a whirlwind cry!
Creation shudders with sublime dismay,
And in a blazing teropest which away!' And in a blazing tempest which away!"

MISCELLANEOUS

ROBERT HALL. From the New-York Observer.

Messes. Editors,—I was highly delighted in perusing the two Letters on the private and public character of Rev. Robert Hall, of Bristol, England, which have lately appeared in the Observer. The extraordinary talents and undoubted piety of this individual have contributed to render him pre-eminently conspicuous among the luminaries of the church, and beloved and admired by all who have known him, either as a Christian, a preacher, or a writer. There can be no doubt but that his powers of mind are of the very first class. As a scholar divine, none in England are said to surpass him. and divine, none in England at the surviversally His highly elegant and classical style is universally known in the literary world, and we cannot but regret that he has not written more extensively.

The independent turn of mind which he posses ses, may be seen from the tollowing aneedote, re-lated to the writer of this article by an individual who was on terms of intimicy with Mr. Hall, and

eould vouch for its veracity.

He was once preaching in London to a very large He was once preaching in London to a very large audience of the most distinguished character, and among them was the Lord Mayor of that city. At the close of the sermon, his Lordship took him by the hand at the foot of the pulpit stairs, and said, "Mr. Hall, why will you not come to London? If you will consent to leave Leicester, (a place where he was then settled and receiving perhaps \$700,) and settle in London, I will insure you two thousand pounds per year."

and pounds per year."

Mr. Hall looked at this distinguished personage

with a stern countenance, and said, "I choose to set my own pleasure, my Lord,"

Mr. Hall is distinguished for having most ably advocated the doctrine of open communion. I could wish that his able work on that subject was in the hands of every Baptist in the world. If we belong to the same family, let us sit at the same table. Atthough we may not see alike as to the mode of baptism, and other points that are acknowledged to be not essential to salvation, let not a wall of strength be erected on this ground to separate the

dear children of God! For what purpose shall it be erected? To divide ear energies—their strength—their efforts;—to disorganize, and thus materially to weaken force against the common enemy: "Union is strength," is the trite and true proverb; and so long as the church of God shail remain divided, so long shall we do comparatively little for the over-throw of Satan's kingdom. Let the church be united, (it is the doctrine of Paul in his Epistles,) and her moral power will be mighty. It was the dying prayer of the Saviour that his followers should be "one."

Let us not stand out in opposition to this spirit.

I am glad to see that these liberal principles do prevail in some measure in this country, and in this city. A church has been organized in Provoststreet, on the principles of Robert Hall, and is now under the charge of Rev. Issue Chase. God speed them. For one Learner but was in the charge of the c For one I cannot but view it as an omen good, that a church of this character should exist among us; and that its influence will impart extensive benefit, I think cannot be doubted. It is hop-

ed that Mr. Chase and his adherents may be en-couraged by liberal-minded Christians of all de-nominations. He has been laboring, I am informaed, for about three years, almost entirely on his ow

reso.ces.

May this infant church arise,—may it be supported, and placed on a permanent and respectable footing.

BAXTER'S SAINT'S REST.

BAXTER'S SAINT'S REST.

We know that it is too late in the day to inform the Christian community, that Baxter's Saint's Rest is a work of peculiar merit;—as well might we give a laboured essay to prove that our daily bread is a common blessing. As our animal system is sustained by the staff of life, so the hearts of Christians have been nourished by the spiritual food contained in this volume of consolation. We will, however, remark, that many works of merit lose their influence over the minds of succeeding generations, either by the antiquated style in which they are written, or by some peculiar sentiments they contain. Such is not the fate of this book. The man of letters will never lay it aside, as unworthy of a rank among the standards of refined literature, nor will the sectarian deny himself the pleasures and benefits which a perusal of it never fails to afford to the serious reader. This is one of its prominent traits. It will maintain its high standing amid the improvements of successive ages, and continue to support and cheer the Christian, through all the changes of his toilsome pilgrimage to the land of promise.

Were it not for some object of attainment, which we set before our minds to awaken our zeal on the journey of life, inaction would palsy all our powers, the world would become dormant, a we should never reach the goal of laudable desire. This is the principle which actuates the men of business, and sets in motion all the machinery of society. It, then, the men of the world are continually on the stretch of enterprize to gain honour, pleasure, or riches,—surely the Christian ought to press forward, with un-

men of the world are continually on the stretch of enterprize to gain honour, pleasure, or riches,—surely the Christian ought to press forward, with untring energy, till he win the prize of his high calling. Yes, the heavenly rest, which is promised to the Christian, eclipses all that the world calls good and great, and ought to prompt him to daily deeds of benevolence, give new ardour to his prayers, and fresh confidence to his hopes. And we know of no manual better than Baxter's Saint's Rest to aid the Christian in the accomplishment of such holy the Christian in the accomplishment of such holy

purposes.

This work has passed through various impressions; but we wish to call attention to the Bosto storeotype edition just published. It is printed in a neat size, ornamented with an elegant copperplate vignette and likeness of the author, and sold at such a reduced price as will place it among that class of books which is purchased in quantity by those beaefactors, whose donations are covering our land with valuable religious works—and there never was a

book better suited to meet the object of such donors.

The multiplicity of heads and sub-heads, into which the work was originally divided, has caused much unnecessary confusion in the reader's mind and we highly approve of the improvement made in this edition, by simplifying its divisions. It will be a valuable addition to Sabbath School Libraries, as it will then be placed in the hands of the numerous teachers in these invaluable institutions; and we an ticipate that the improvements and reduced price of this neat edition, will give a more extensive circulation to this invaluable work .- Am. Bap. Mag.

MUSINGS.

"While I mused the fire burned."

In the midst of all the differences and strife with which Christendom is filled, it is delightful to think of the order and harmony of heaven. 'I am going,' of the order and harmony of heaven. 'I am going,' said the dying Melancthon, 'to leave a world disordered and a Church disorganized, for a Church and a world where every angel and every rank of angels, stand in the very post which God has asigned them.' This is the way in which God's will is done in heaven. Ambition, selfishness, vanity and pride, will not intrude to turn the gaze of the blessed spirit from the advantage of the blessed spirit from the advantage of the price of the self-spirit price of the self-spirit of ity and pride, will not intrude to turn the gaze of the blessed spirit from the adorable object of its love, to its own petty interests; nor will envy, at the sight of some seraph, burning with more intense love, or rising higher in the praises of its Creator, ever interrupt the perfection of their bliss. Nor will the spirits of the just made perfect be divided into different sects, or cease from their worship and hang up their harps, for the sake of settling any differences of opinion in matters of speculation. Like the mighty rivers, which in their progress, visit difces or opinion in matters of speculation. Lake the mighty rivers, which, in their progress, visit different tribes and various tongues, and at last unite their waters in the sea; so from every age of the world, and from every nation, and kindred and tongue, and people under heaven, there will at last be seen flowing together, the various sects, and parties, and ranks, into which Christians have been divided till they are less in the compactivity. divided, till they are lost in the ocean of infinit Love. [N. H. Observer.

SABBATH SCHOOLS SHOULD BE CONTINUED THROUGH THE WINTER.

During the present month, most of our Sabbuth schools will probably settle the important question, whether they shall be continued through the next winter. We trust, no school will be found which will settle this question in the negative, without serious, prayerful consideration. For to those school will be found which will settle this question in the negative, without serious, prayerful consideration. For to those schools which shall be discontinued, the coming winter, we have good reason to fear that the impulse which has been given the present season, will be almost or entirely lost.—For if we may reason from the history of the past, we must expect that they will commence their operations the next spring with about the same mumber and interest they had the last spring; while those that hold on their way, will be continually increasing their numbers and interest, until, at the opening of the spring, they will have acquired a most important advantage over their more timid brethren.

The Subbath school in Danville, Vt. had never numbered more than seventy-five scholars, previous to the last winter.

The Sabbath school in Danville, Vt. had never numbered more than seventy-five scholars, previous to the last winter. Last autumn the resolution was adopted, that its operations should not be suspended on account of cold or distance.—The school soon increased to 200, and at present contains 340, while many of the inhabitants in Danville, live five or six miles from their necting-house.

We are informed, by good authority, that the effects of winter B: schools in many other places, in Vermont, have been nearly the same as in Lanville. In S. S. Towards.

whiter B. schools in many other places, in Vermont, he been nearly the same as in Danville. [S. S. Treusury.

MULBERRY TRACT SOCIETY.

Brunswick, Va. Sept. 18, 1828.

To the Editor of the Visitor & Telegraph.

It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the formation of a Tract Society, called the "Mulberry Tract Society," Auxiliary to the Ebenezer Tract Society, which was formed nearly two years ago, and is auxiliary to the Am. Tract Society.

That Society, which was formed nearly two years ago, and is auxiliary to the Am. Tract Society.

The Mulberry Tract Society, receives its name from the following circumstances: Permission was asked and obtained to preach at the Poor-house of this county. Mr. Luny, the attentive steward of that Institution, very kindly offered us the largest room in his house. In a short time the congrega-tions increased so much that the house could not In a short time the congregaaccommodate them. We adjourned to a large Mulberry tree in the yard; and under its shade we Mulberry tree in the yard; and under its stade we now frequently meet to worship that God who is every where present, and who takes up his abode with the humble and contrite. The interest of the people increases, as well as their numbers. As one evidence of this, the formation of a Tract Society is very encouraging. Last Sabbath there was abundant reason to hope that God was present indeed. Many were deeply affected & several remained after

ermon, to inquire what they must do to be saved.

A meeting was held at Ebenezer Academy, which resolved on forming a Temperance Society. The cause is gaining ground among us, and we fondly hope that all our citizens of influence and talents will unite in putting down the destructive use of ardent spirits.

Ministers.—How can those preachers be supposed to bring others to Christ, who never came to him themselves? is the business of a minister of the gospel to preach and live morality.

TEMPERANCE.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF ALKOHOL,

We know that alkohol, even when diluted, by long contact after death, hardens the brain, as well as the other soft textures of the body which long contact after death, hardens the brain, as well as the other soft textures of the body which contain albumen; and although the vital principle may enable the brain to resist in a great measure, and for a long time, this effect of alkohol, when brought into it from the stomach by the general circulation, the fact, as alleged by many, and as I am strongly induced to believe from the limited means I have had of observing, viz. that the brains of drunkards are literally harder at death, than those of the temperate, may be considered in strict accordance with the effects of intemperance upon the intellectual functions. If this organ be in any degree hardened by the circulation of diluted alkohol through its minute and most delicately organized parts, it might well be supposed to be less susceptible of those exquisitely balanced actions, which we can hardly help believing do exist in the impressions made by external objects, and in the variety of combinations of them, produced by the more abstract, and retired operations of the mind. That a large proportion of tiplers early discover an unnatural obtuseness of intellect, and that frequently a mind originally quick and vigorous, becomes slugglish and imbecile, need not be told to an assembly of physicians who have had the common opportunities of observing the effects of intemperance.

The etomach and liver of drunkards are generally

observing the effects of intemperance.

The stomach and liver of drunkards are generally found to be disordered; the stomach frequently contacted, and the liver much harder than natural, exhibiting an unnatural colour both upon its surface, hibiting an unnatural colour both upon its surface, and throughout its interiour texture. This, perhaps, in what might be expected. The stomach receives the liquor, in the most concentrated and active form, in which it is taken into the body. From the stomach and the alimentary canal below, most, if not all of it, is probably carried through the liver in a state less dilute than when distributed among the remaining organs of the body. The texture of the liver too, which consists merely of vessels and nerves with enough cellular membrane to hold them together, may perhaps serve to show why it is more obviously affected than the alimentary canal, inasmuch as this canal has a distinct, and in some places, a thick muscular coat, independently of its places, a thick muscular coat, independently of its vessels. The skin of the inebriate is always more or less affected. Its fair colour soon fades under or less affected. Its fair colour soon fades under the withering influence of ardent spirits; and from being smooth, soft, and elastic, it becomes uneven, wrinkled and flabby, if the subject be somewhat ad-vanced in life; or if young, the skin of the face is bloated, uneven and frequently purple, and very of-ten in middle life and after, a large crop of red pim-ples is the only ornament the face exhibits. The eye, that window of the mind, loses its pear-ty whiteness, its surcking transmerger, its quick

whiteness, its sparkling transparency, its quick nd significant motions, and becomes dim, slugglish

and significant motions, and becomes unit, stuggissin and unmeaning.

The various phenomena exhibited in the different stages of alkoholick influence, including its immediate and more permanent effects, and modified by age and constitutional temperament, would occupy more time in the enumeration, than can be spared on the present occasion. The case of him who has made free with his cups, till they have produced the following train of symptoms, is not understant of the control of th who has made not the following train of symptoms, is not un-frequently submitted to the consideration of a phy-sician. The forehead and cheeks are swollen, pale sician. The forehead and cheeks are swollen, pale and slightly tinged with yellow, the lips leaden coloured or pale, the eye yellow, dim and vacant, the lower eyelid loose and hanging, the upper lid several times its natural thickness, diaphanous and drooping, the body twice its natural circumference, the limbs tottering and swollen, the breath insupportably fetid, respiration difficult and wheezing, accompanied with a short dry cough. "Throw medicine to the dogs" in such a case.

[Mussey's Address.]

SOUND THE ALARM.

The facts stated in the following Letter, ought to be published in every newspaper, and read in every family in the Union. It is from a respectable gentleman, to another in Canandaigua, N. Y., published in the Canandaigua Repository

DEAR SIR,—The subject of Temperance loses none of its interest among us.—Mr. B. who has a large distillery in our village, and who has done large distillery in our village, and who has done large business in ardent spirits, last evening told me with emphasis, "that distillery is my property, and while I live, it shall make no more whiskey." He says, that although he sold whiskey at a good rate, yet his books will show that the amount of debts lost by failures, occasioned by drinking his whiskey, is greater than all his profits, and he is fully of the opinion, that most of the country merchants, who sell ardent spirits, would find the same to be true in their case, if they would carefully examine their books. He has a family of children, for whose welfare he feels a deep interest. He and another man, who like himself has long been a resident in this country, and well acquainted with all its concerns, were recently conversing on the changes which had taken place among the inhabitants. In this conversation, one fact came out, prominent and appalthe place among the inhabitants. In this concretation, one fact came out, prominent and appaling. Of all the many men who have from the beginning, been engaged in distilling spirits, in this pounty, where you know distilling spirits, in this pounty, where you know distilling spirits, in this pounty, where you know distilleries abound, not me could be remembered who had not found a drunkard's grave, or left a drunken family to curse the community, and be themselves despised. There are those in the country who are now engaged in the business of distilling; who according to the common acceptation of the term are by no means drunkards. The fact is declared to be true only respecting those who are dead; but it proves so far as analogy can prove any thing, that the same cause will produce the same effects on those who are now engaged in distilling spirits, or on their families. Thus it appeared to Mr. B. while his children came into mind, that the business in which he was engaged was awfully hazardous, if not to himself, it was to his children.

The above Spelling Books are used Thode Island, in Massaction, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massaction Schools, and other parts of the Mon Schools, and other schools. It is probable that no less than eight the second Part have been sold. They have received the approach of the Hon. Wm. Hauter, Hon. David Cobb, Rev. Dr. Chaplin, Chaples, Rv. Mr. Wilson, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

The following recommendation of Alden's School Books, is extracted from a letter sen

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

THE TURKS.

The following particulars are derived from Dr. Walsh's Journey from Constantinople. The Turks pride themselves on being ignorant, and despise those who are not so. They think a man degraded who understands any other language than Torkish; and a few years since, there could not be found in the empire a Turk who was capable or willing to hold a constitution in a foreign language. The Turks differ from the Franks (Europeans and Americans) even in their most triffing babits. The Turkish barber, in shaving, pushes the razor from him; the carpenter draws the saw to him, all the teeth being set in; the mason sits while he lays stones; and the scribe writes, not on a desk or table, but on his hand, and from right to left. Dr. W. observed the Turks building a house; they began at the top of the frame, and all the upper rooms were finished and inhabited, while all below was like a lantern. It is more than four centuries since the Turks crossed from Asia to Europe; yet while all around them have been advancing in the march of improvement, they have stood still, and are now the same puerile, prejudiced, stutborn race, that left the mountains of Asia. Dr. Waish snys the roud through the plains, from Constantinople to the Balkan Mountains is nothing more than a path over the grass, every one pursuing that he prefers. In the winter travellers miss their way, and numbers are every year found dead in the snow drifts. The first trees that Dr. W. met were more than one hundred miles from Constantinople.—[Hamp. Gaz.

American Desert.—There is an extensive desert in the territory of the United States, west of the Missinsippi, which is described in Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains 400 miles to the east, and is 500 from north to south. There are deep ravines in which the brooks and rivers meander, skirted by a few stanted trees, but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand, gravel, pebbles, &c. There are a few plants, but nothing like a tree to be seen on these desslate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other rivers flow through this weary waste.

Uses of Ox Hides.—In the vast Pampas, or plains of Benos Ayres, where no timber grows, the skins of animals supply the place of almost every thing.—Brand, a late English traveller, says the inhabitants preserve their grain in ox hides. The whole skin is filled and sewed up, legs and all, and the granary has the appearance of an elephant factoned to four stakes. A child's gradle consists of a sheep skin haced to a small frame, and suspended in the house. Paroquets are kept in cages made of hide. Wood is so scarce that the rib-bones of oxen are used in stretching hides to dry, and as pegs to fasten them down.

The National Preacher for September contains two Sermons: one by Rev. G. T. Bedell, Philadelphia, entitled "The sinner's self destruction and only remedy," from Hos. xiii, 9; the other by Rev. Ralph Emerson, Norfolk, Conn. from Ps. li, 4, on "The chief evil of Sin."

The National Philanthropist was enlarged last week, in order "to increase its claims upon the public, and render its prospects of final success more certain." It will still devote special attention to the cause of Temperance; and will also become a commercial and business paper.

and will also become a commercial and business paper.

The Watereille Intelligencer, which has been published several years at Waterville, Me., will be discontinued in November; and its subscribers will be transferred to the establishment named below.

Zion's Advocate, is the title of a religious paper which Rev. Adam Wilson proposes to commence in November, at Portland, Me. intended for the Baptist connexion in that State.

State.

The Western Recorder, a good religious paper published at Utica, will be enlarged in January aext.

The Vermont Chronicle, an efficient co-woker in the good cause, was removed last week from Bellows Falls to Windsor.

Vermont Telegraph.—This is the title of a weekly re-

igious paper, just commenced at Bradon, Vt. of which J. M. Allen is the editor. It appears to be intended for the Baptist denomination of that Stare, which contains 120

CARPS. The Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements to those Ladies of his clearch and society who have generously contributed Thirty Dollars to constitute him a life member of the Mass. Missionary Society—also to the Gentlemen's Association for Fifty Dollars to constitute him an Honorary Member of the Am. Board.

THOMAS M. SMITH.

Fall River, Oct. 9, 1828.

The subscribers acknowledge the receipt of Twenty one Dollars from individuals in their society to constitute them Life Members of the Sabbath School Union. For this renewed expression of respect, and of interest in the Sabbath School Institution, they return their cordial thanks. Westberough, Oct. 1828. ELISHA ROCKWOOD, SUSAN B. ROCKWOOD

OBITUARY.

Died of consumption in Pownal, Me. Sept. 24th, 1828, Mrs. NANCY CUSHMAN, wife of Capt. C. and daughter of Dea. David Nelson, of New Gloucester, in the 29th year of her age. She was married in 1821, to her sow hereaved linsband; and sustained the character of a virtuous partner and affectionate mother, in a manner and spirit that cannot soon be forgotten. Neither, we trust, will the scenes of her sick bed be like a vision or a dream, to those who witnessed them. The king of terrors advanced with his commission to call her into eternity, apparently unprepared; while the tender companion and mother chang to all she held dear on earth. But in the agonies of her soul she sought the Lord; who heard her and pardoned all her sins, and taused her to rejoice in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality. Truly, God's ways are not as our ways; else the deceased might have lived the joy of her family and friends. But they mourn not as those who have no hope; for we believe that the veil was removed and that she saw herself a great sinner before God. At the close of life her views of divine things were clear and animating. Death for her had no terrors. After languishing for four months, she sweetly breathed away her sout to Jesus, and is gone from earthly scenes forever. We mourn, but we dare not murnur. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right! To us her life looked exceedingly desirable. But while we are sorrowing, angels are bidding her welcome to their bleet abodes, and she has begun her everlasting song.

[Communicated.

(G-MRS. MURRAY AND HER CHILDREN.

JUST published by the Massachisetts Sabbath School Union, and for sale at the Depository, Baptist Church, Federal Street,—MATERNAL INSTRUCTION; or the History of Mrs. Murray and her Children. By Wn. M'GAVIN, author of the Protestant. Revised by the Pablishing Committee.—Aiso, just published by the Union, and for sale at the Depository,—A Map of PALESTINE, for the use of Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, &c.

At the Depository may be found an extensive assortment of Books suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, embracing several new publications; and the necessary Books, Tickets, Cards, Rules, &c. used in Sabbath Schools.

The Books for sale at the Depository are furnished at the lowest rate, that Schools may apail themselves of the opportunity to establish and extend their Libraries.

The "Sabbath School Treasury," published monthly, as above.

Samuel N. Tenney, Ag't M. S. S. Dep'y, Oct 10. If Pederal Street, Baptist Church.

NEW BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

NEW BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Persuasives to Early Piety, by J. G. Pike.—Weeks Holidays, consisting of Tales and Hymns for every day in the Week.—The Modern Martyr.—The Pink Tippet: or the Contrast in Sabbath Scholars Displayed. By Mrs. Sherwood.—English Mary: or, the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity. By Mrs. Sherwood.—For sale by James Loring, No. 132 Washington Street.

Oct. 10. STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS. STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street, has published ALDLE'S SPELLING BOOK, 1st Part, 6th edition. ALDLE'S SPELLING BOOK, 2d Part, 10th edition. ALDLE'S READER, 3d Part, 5th edition. The above Spelling Books are used in the Providence Town Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massachusetts. Cumpocificat, Maine and elsewhere.

Dr. Snow's Pirst Principles of English Spelling and Reading, containing the words of the New Testament, &c. Price & I per doz. It has been recommended in the American Journal of Education, Parkhurst's Teacher's Assistant, Zion's Herald,

It has been recommended in the American Journal of Education, Parkhurst's Teacher's Assistant, Zion's Herald, and Boston Literary Gazette.

The following notice of the above is from the August mumber of the Sabbath School Treasury:—"To all our schools, which use any spelling books, we cheerfully recommend a little volume, entitled, First Principles of English Spating and Reading. Containing the words of the New Testament, arranged in Lessons adapted to the capacity of learners in Primary and Sabbath Schools. By Caleb H. Snow, M. D.

"We rejoice to learn that some of our Sabbath Schools have already collected several classes of little children, only two or three years old. The teachers of such children will find the little book we have recommended a valuable assistance in their interesting labors."

The Edition Blair's Catechism of Common Things necessary to be known at an early age. Togesher with a Catechism of the American Revolution, another of the Custons of Nations, Arithmetical Tables, &c. Price 1s per doz. 18th Edition Murray's Grammar Abridged by a Teacher of Youth of Boston. Price 3d per dos. This is used in the town schools in Providence and other parts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and elsewhere. No primary grammar in use is better adapted for beginners than time. 4th Edition Musray's English Exercises without any variation from the London edition.

Pope's Emay on Man. This is use for exercises in parsing, Alger's Elements of Orthography. Oct. 10.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW & Co. No. 33 India

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW & Co. No. 33 India
Street (sear the head of Central Wharf) have for sale a very
extensive assortment of Surgical Instruments—Gentlemen
wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call.

Oct. 10.

NEW WORKS.

JUST Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWS.
TER, 47 Washington-street.
WALSH'S TRAVELS.—Narrative of a Journey from
Constantinople to England. By Rev. R. Walsh, LL. D.
M. R. I. A.

I. R. I. A.
FRANKLIN'S NARRATIVE of a Second Expediti the Shores of the Polar Sea in the years 1825-6, & 7, including an account of the Progress of a Detachment to the Eastward, with a map.

LANSING'S SERMONS, on Important subjects of Detachment Detachment of the Eastward of the Progress of the Eastward of the Eastward of the Eastward of Eastward

LANSING'S SERMONS, on ampound the continuous of the continuous con

Hundred, Dozen, or Single.

AT THE PRICES OF THE SABBATH

SCHOOL UNION.

JAMES LORING, at the Coruhill Sabbath Book Store,
No. 132, Washington-street, has just replemished his stock
of Juvenile Books with the publications of the American
Sunday School Union which he offers at the same rates ar
they are sold at the Union depositories. Regular supplier
of new books suited for Sabbath School Eibraries are received from various publishers in the United States, which
are also offered at very cheap prices. Witkin a few years
he has published nearly 50,000 copies of books adapted for
this purpose, and intends pursuing the business se long as
public patronage is extended.

Next week will be published—the Pink Tippet: or, the
Contrast in Sabbath Scholars Displayed. By Mrs. Sherwood. With a frontispiece.—English Mary: or, the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity. By Mrs. Sherwood. With a frontispiece.—English Mary: or, the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity. By Mrs. Sherwood. With a frontispiece.—English Mary: or, the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity. By Mrs. Sherwood. With a frontispiece.—English Mary: or, the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity. By Mrs. Sherwood. With a frontispiece.—English Mary: or, the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity. By Mrs. Sherwood. With a frontispiece.—English
Spidlog and Reading. Containing the words of the New
Testanent arranged in Lessons adapted to the capacities of
learners in Primary and Sabbath Schools.

WALKE IN KENT, a new book just received. Oct 3.

WALKER'S GLANCE at DEAN's 120 Reasons for

WALKER'S GLANCE at DEAN'S 120 Reasons for WALKER'S GLANCE at DEAS's 120 Reasons for being a Universalist.—"He (the author) cannot but hope, that this feeble attempt to enlighten Christians, who are not already in possession of better means, to furnish their children and families with an antidote to errors, to which they are daily exposed, and, also, if possible, to awaken the more secure sinner from the dreams of delucive hope, will receive the blessing of heaven. Let Christians pray, and pray fervently for this result."

Also a large assortment of valuable Theological Books, which will be sold very low by R. P. & C. Williams, No. 79 Washington-st. Boston.

DR. ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

DR. ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY,
QUARTO EDITION—Price Reduced.

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4w Oct. 10.

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Gw Sept. 19.

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